CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA BEAT ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The contest between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana which came off on the Hindu Gymkhana ground yesterday resulted in a easy victory for the Home Team by the substantial margin of 183 runs. The Hindus going in first to bat, piled up 271 runs at the expense of only two wickets and declared their innings. The Mahomedans who played one short replied by 88 runs. For the Hindus, Jai and Jog played faultless cricket and scored 133 runs (not out) and 114 respectively. Jai's score which included 19 fours is highly creditable. He has already put up four centuries so early in the season.

It is hoped he would earn first class honours at the ensuing Quadrangular contests. Jog's 114 included nine 4's and a six. For the Mahomedans, Irfani, Barodawalla and Nalwalla were only able to run their scores into double figures, Irfani scoring 39, the highest for his side. The bowling honours of the day went to M. H. C. Rana who was in deadly form. He took no less than 3 wickets in his first two overs and knocked down five wickets altogether for an average of five runs apiece.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

I Innings.

Mahale, l.b.w. b Aziz	9
B D Jog, c Khan, b Barodawalla	114
L P. Jai, not out	133
K R Swami (capt.), P Shivram, M H Rana, R A Wagle, C H Rana, V P Date, R V. Kothare and B K Shah, did not bat	
Extras	15
Total	271

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

C Jani, b M H C Rana	0
B Irani Mahale, b Kothare	39
H Contractor b M H C Rana	4
G Khan, b Rana	0
T Barodawalla b Rana	16
A Aziz, b Rana	2
li Mahomed c Rana b Shivram	1
hatkhate Wagle, b Shivram	0
lwalla, L.-o.-w. Kothare	11
ahabuddin not out	6
Extras	9
Total	88

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindus.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
ziz	23	3	89	1
sul	9	3	23	0
hatkhate	9	0	68	0
ian	6	0	41	0
li Mahomed	2	0	26	0
rodawalla	1	0	10	1

Islam.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
. H C Rana	11	0	25	5
hivram	12	0	48	2
hare	2.2	1	5	2
A Wagle	1	0	1	0

BAY GYMKHANA US. KILLICK NIXON

Bombay Gymkhana "A" Team met illick Nixon C. C. in a cricket match, nday, which resulted in a win for the s. The Gymkhana having won the ected to bat first and scored 198 runs. nell, Moore and Gillepsy took great age of the slow bowling of the visitors urried up the score. At about 4 , the visitors went out to bat. Fos- started commendably, but he was bowled by Andrews at 35. Dolly Ka- then joined Masurkar who exhibited mart strokes on the slip and point. third over, Simpson caught and bowl- adia, splendidly holding him off a very d difficult return. Masurkar suc- in annexing to his credit 59 runs y good cricket. Philipps dealt very gly with the loose deliveries of Simp- and Dennis and kept up a brisk pace. resulted in a win for the visitors wickets and 4 runs. e scores were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(1st innings).

Farquharson, Ct. Annesly, B Pilgaokar	3
Compton, Ct. Milne, B. Pilgaokar	11
St. Oliver, B. Pilgaokar,	4
Andrews, Ct. and Bd. Phillips,	20
Cold. Bd Phillips,	16
Moore, Ct. Phillips, B. Pilgaokar,	36
acdonell, Bld. Pilgaokar,	47
unningham, Bld. Vijayakar,	19
spye J., Bld. Parker,	21
is, (not out)	11
son L.B.W. Fernandes,	1
Extras	9
Total	198

KILLICK NIXON C.C.

(1st. innings).

Fosbery, Bld. Andrews	16
kar, Ct. Compton B. Andrews	59
padia, Ct. and Bd Simpson,	43
Bld. Andrews,	8
s, (not out)	61
kar, L.B.W. Andrews,	3
r, Ct. Oliver, B. Dennis.	0
kar, (not out)	5
ndiz dit not bat	
ey	
ar	
Extras	7
Total for 7 wkts.	202

INDOO GYMKHANA vs. ORT VIJAYA C.C.

Another inter was played on aturday between the Hindoo Gymkhana and he Fort Vijaya C.C. on the ground of the ormer resulting in a win for the visitors. he Gymkhana did not farewell in batting nd they could not stand the fine bowling of heir adversaries.

he Scores:—

Hindoo Gymkhana: L. Pai 4; B. Kagal 0, S. Dongre 4; M. Rao 0; Shete 31, C. Rana 2 R. Dhage 0; W. Rege 2; G. Bhat 23; B. Shah not out) 1; B. Gore 6. Extras 5, total uns, 78.

Fort Vijaya C.C—S. Dalin 63, Gandhi, R. B. Jog 8· Nathbhai 0, K. Dhotia 2; K. othare (not out); S. Ruhamwalla (not out) extras 17, total ıns, 119.

---

has visited, thathe can hope successfully embark on research. There is probably word much-usedby the general public ch is so little iderstood by the people use it. It habeen the source of pro- d disappointme and sublime inspira- to students unmbered, and of every in life. Disappointment to those who ine that research is liberation from gery and routi offering a primrose to fame and oluments. Inspiration ose whose revece for truth is a living —not a dead age; worship—not ido- Disappointm to those who fail to ve that, beinsurrounded by wonders, a fractional lerstanding of those s—laborious that understanding to acquire. thousand times more e than the ty triumphs of the placed, which more offen mean lit- antages whive have succeeded in over one anc than genuine efforts ase the kngge and promote the of the humace. Inspiration to o recogniset by the attitude of hich the pce of research can ife resolvesif into a constant of the thingich really matter, a iscipline wenables us to see they reall and which gives us to face the stead of perpetually over what might be if they were in a wor learn the rules of and then play it like a man.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

CROWDS OF EAGER VISITORS.

The Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the Parsi Rajakiya Sabha are jointly holding a Khadi Exhibition at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday which will continue for three days, beginning with Sunday. Main portion of the Exhibition consists of Khadi, and a biwildering variety of same is displayed. Silk, Khadi, Cotton, Khadi and Woollens, Napkins, Shirtings, and coatings, saris plain and printed, prints of beautiful designs, shawls, chaddars etc. can be seen in the Exhibition. But there were also to be found many other equally useful things for a household. Cutlery, horn-ware, glassware, soaps, oils etc. were also exhibited by a number of shops and manufacturers. There was a regular crush on Sunday at the Exhibition and a large number of people visited it. Members of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha are personally looking after a stall where dainty silks for all purposes are sold. The Exhibition is well worth a visit.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY.

PROGRAMME OF CELEBRATION IN GAMDEVI.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Karnatak Khadi Samiti, Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday will be celebrated to-morrow (Tuesday the 2nd) in the Saraswat Building, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The programme consists of:—

1. Continuous spinning demonstration for 24 hours from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m. on the following day.
2. Spinning competition for Boys and Girls below 16 years from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.
3. Khadi Hawking by volunteers.
4. Khaddar Bazar.
5. Prayers at 9 p.m.

All the members as well as volunteers of the Samiti are requested to attend with their friends.

The competitors in the spinning competition must bring their own Charkhas. The Jivan Charka 'A' model will not be allowed in the competition.

A charka will be given by Sjt. P. Shamrao as a prize to the winner.

The intending competitors are requested to send in their names to the Honorary Secretary by post or in person at the Sarswat Buildings.

GANDHI JAYANTI

PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at Khatau Mansion Compound, Girgaon, near Majestic Cinema. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

LADIES' PILGRIMAGE TO YERAVDA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Bombay, a party of women of Bombay representing all castes and creeds will leave for Poona by the 7-30 (a.m.) train from Victoria Terminus to-morrow (Tuesday) to pay their most respectful homage at the gates of the Yeravda Jail to the Great Mahatmaji that day, being his 54th birthday.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

BIRTHDAY-MESSAGE

To-day being the birthday of Mrs. Besant she has issued the following message:—

Men have sought for God in many ways, but have not found Him, because they sought amiss. They sought Him in forest and jungle, in desert and cave; they sought Him through austerity and self-torture, through knowledge and argument, but He ever escaped them. In one place only can He surely be found, never to be lost again, and that is a place beyond emotion and intellect, in the depths of your own Spirit, who verily is He. There He abides ever, in the Cave of the Heart, the Hidden God, the Light beyond the darkness, the Eternal who is Strength and Love and Beauty. Find Him there, and you will thereafter see Him everywhere, in every human being, in every animal, in every plant, in every mineral, in the blue depths of all-encircling space in joy and sorrow in delight and agony, even in the darkess of il and of shame. Worship Him in all things; serve Him all needs; feed Him in the hungry; teach Him in the ignorant; love Him in the unloving; make your life His temple, and your acts His sacrifice. Then shall your eyes one day behold the King in His beauty, the highest manifestation of God on earth, and you shall grow into Man made perfect, Man Divine.

INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION CO.

PRESS REPRESENTATIVES SHUT OUT FROM MEETING.

In accordance with the order recently passed by the Bombay High Court, Mr. H. C. Mitchell, Administrator-General of Bombay convened an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company in a special pandal erected on the Esplanade Maidan on Sunday afternoon. The meeting was not open to the press.

INTER-NATIONAL HUMANE CONFERENCE IN AMERICA.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League writes:—

The second World's Humane Conference will commence its sittings from 22nd to 27th October 1923 in New York City. The main object of the Congress is to promote greater humane progress through out the world. The organisers of the Congress have issued general invitations inviting co-operation and sympathy from all the countries of the world by way of sending delegates or papers to be presented at the Conference. Dr. William O. Stillman, the President of the American Humane Association by his letters dated 3rd and 24th August 1923, addressed to the League, pressingly invited the League to send a delegate and accordingly Mr. B. N. Wadia, a staunch vegetarian, and a theosophist, has been nominated to represent the League and to place before the Congress Indian Views on the Subject of Humanitarianism.

CATHOLIC WELFARE.

WORK OF BOMBAY ORGANISATION.

A meeting of the Diocesan Council of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation was held at the Gloria Hall, Byculla, on Sunday last, His Grace the Archbishop—Bishop of Damaun presiding.

His Grace opened the proceedings with an eloquent address, in which he commended the work of the organisation, which, though started only two years ago and without any funds whatever, had to its credit several societies, hostels, a needle room, and other social institutions. The achievements might appear inconsiderable, when viewed in relation with the vast scope of welfare work, but they were substantial, if judged by shortness of time, paucity of workers, and smallness of means. His Grace exhorted the members to be shining examples of initiative and self-help, to stand on their own legs, and create and manage their own social and charitable institutions—and all this they could do, if each supplied the sinews of war as best he might. He asked them all to co-operate in this work of love and service, not for any hope of reward, but for its own sake. The co-operation of all was required in view of the magnitude and intricacy of the problems that were yet to be tackled.

He then referred briefly to the coming of the Capuchin Fathers, from whom the Diocese had high expectations, the pilgrimage to the tomb of St. Francis and the visit of the Delegate Apostolic, and concluded by asking them to form in every parish a nucleus of welfare workers to carry on the work of the Organisation, thus proving that they were the children of one Father, working one for all and all for one.

REPORT OF B. C. W. O.

The report of the work of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation and the Subsidiary Societies for the year was, then, read by Dr. Cosmas Fernandes. It stated 'inter alia' the measures taken by the Organising Committee to start and place on a business footing a Stamp Bureau whose income was to be used for such charitable purposes as Orphanages. The Information and Employment Bureau, which would be of so great a use in a time like this, of widespread unemployment was not working satisfactorily owing to apathy of those who were in a position to help. But vigorous steps were to be undertaken to promote its usefulness. Grants had been made to help primary and technical education, and large loans and donations made to the Catholic Young Men's Association to equip and run the three hostels in the city. The Committee had also taken the initiative in celebrating the Episcopal Silver Jubilee of the Archbishop—Bishop of Damaun. It had helped in securing for the Diocese the services of the Capuchin Fathers from Malta, whose presence was likely to give further stimulous to the welfare work. The question of medical relief had not been lost sight of, and a scheme of Drug Stores and Public Dispensary was approaching fruition. The Fancy Fair in April last under the Patronage of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd, which was opened by the Chief Justice of Bombay, had been a gratifying success from all points of view. It had yielded twice the income of the one held in 1921. The Organising Committee had also promised co-operation in the matter of the All-India Conference of Social workers which was to be held in Bombay in December next, and had, lastly, appealed for help on behalf of the evicted tenants of Biravda for making a new agricultural settlement.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

The Educational Society had gone on helping poor schools, as well as poor scholars with monthly grants. It had run a series of interschools competitions and Tournaments, which were creating a spirit of healthy rivalry among the schools. Some of the night schools had for various reasons not proved successful, but the Society intended to promote education in the agricultural villages of Salsette and Bassein by means of night schools. The Society had memorialised Government in connection with the proposed reduction in grants of secondary schools, and is happy to find that, owing to protests from all quarters, the policy has been shelved, at least temporarily. It was promoting a scheme for a Book Depot on Co-operative lines. The Catholic Young Men's Association had taken charge of one more hostel at Marine Lines, specially meant to be Students' Branch, besides the two at Girgaum and Byculla. The hostels were practically full. A Recreation Club for members was also started for indoor and outdoor games. The Women's Social Guild had been satisfactorily running the Needle Room at Byculla, and was trying to educate the public on matters connected with the care of Mother and Infant by classes held at Dabul and Byculla. The Publicity Committee had not only undertaken sucessfully a propaganda on behalf of the aims and ideals of Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, but had tried to educate the public on subjects like Malaria, Tuberculosis, Co-operation etc. by series of lectures by well-known men. It had also published the Souvenir of the Exposition of St. Francis Xavier—a book which had won general praise. It meant to carry its work of educating the public on matters of common interest, by lectures, pamphlets etc. Several entertainments, besides the Fancy Fair, had been and were to be got up by the Entertainment Committee for raising funds for the Organisation.

INDIAN BOILERS ACT.

The Indian Boilers Act received the sanction of the Governor-General as published in Part IV of the Gazette of India, dated the 3rd March 1923, and the Government of India have indicated that it will be brought into force from the 1st of January 1924. Under this Act, Regulations which are mainly of a technical character have been promulgated by the Government of India, but the Rules, as distinct from the Regulations and subsidiary thereto, will be made by the local Governments.

Copies of the draft Regulations are obtainable in the office of the Director of Industries.

In the draft Rules, published in a Gazette extraordinary dated September 27th, for public criticism, the Government of Bombay pro- that there shall continue to be the com- on upon the owners and users of boilers ve a qualified person in charge thereof. s under the present system it is often e that the qualified person is a certi- engineer who has, in addition to the f the boilers, charge of much other y which may be situated at some dis- m the boilers and who cannot be to be in immediate personal atten- c the boilers except for brief inter- v ppears to Government that what is r ortant is to ensure that there shall b nerdiate attendance on every boiler a understands its working.

erefore, proposed to make it com- pu at there shall be as a boiler atten- da an of practical knowledge and ex of boilers in immediate and con- sta dance on all boilers in use.

T fications required will be far less the necessitated by the present First an Class certificates and will be ob- tai men not of technical engineering edu t of practical knowledge, such as the 'serang.' If this is adopted, it will r be compulsory on owners of boil nploy certificated engineers, as disti mere certificated boiler atten- dant overnment understand that there is a for some examination which shall higher competency of engi- neers ding more or less to the pre- sent Second Class certificates.

It i e, proposed that examinations shall d, but that they shall be option t they shall be open to any engine sires to have a diploma of compet n indication both of his technic s practical knowledge and ex- perien ng boilers and steam engines, to sit xamination. This diploma, of course, merely a qualification for the d and there will be no compulsion nt suggestions Critic should ould be sent to the Direc Old Cus Bomba December

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING.

The Second Quarterly General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau came off on Saturday afternoon at the hall of the Chamber, Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey presiding. In moving the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Chamber, the Chairman said:—

You will see from the report of the work done by your Committee during the second quarter of the year, that the activities of the Chamber have been as usual many and varied. While presenting this report to you for your information it is a matter of great pleasure to find that after passing through several months of an allround depression in our trades, there are in evidence signs for some improvement in the various markets at least for some time to come. After an anxious period of several weeks, we are fortunate to have the much needed September rains in several districts of the country relieving to a large extent the agricultural situation which at one time was considered to be grave.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

As is usual at this critical period of American Cotton Crop, wide fluctuations in the price of the material have been experienced and the fact of cotton in Liverpool standing in the neighbourhood of 16 to 17d. per lb. does not augur well for the possibility of any large trade in Lancashire piece-goods.

Activities in American markets have reflected on the trend of prices of Indian cotton also which have again been ruling on a higher basis of prices than a few weeks before bringing about a much healthier tone in stock exchange and the Indian-made piecegoods market. Owing to the reported shortness of American crop and the signs of our own crop not being very strong for a normal one, it is possible that the price of Cotton may be maintained on a higher basis during the next year. However any increase in the price of manufactured goods above the present level will only tend to retard further progress, as experience has already shown, that the economic power of the country has considerably decreased and cannot allow any higher prices for commodities. We have therefore to be cautious on all sides before yielding ourselves to any speculative turn in our dealings both in raw material and the manufactured goods. However, with a moderately satisfactory season as we expect at present, we can no doubt safely hope for a sound and steady trade.

While taking an optimistic view of the state of our trade, we cannot conceal the various adverse factors which we have to face at the present moment.

JAPANESE CATASTROPHE.

The unprecedented Japanese catastrophe is not only a great blow to the trade of that country, but will have its own effect, also on our commercial relations with it. On behalf of our Chamber, I take this opportunity to express our deep sympathy with Japan in the heavy loss of life and property sustained by her important commercial centres and hope that Providence which has been so cruel to the country as to destroy all the work which an advanced and brave nation accomplished within the last several decades, may be sufficiently kind in giving her people strength and energy to speedily rebuild the devastated towns and villages and revive their trade and industries.

We cannot also undervalue the fact that the European political situation which at times appeared to be promising of a speedy settlement, remains complicated as ever and the attitude of France in insisting upon holding possession of the Ruhr district of Germany, is proving detrimental to our trade interests with European Continental countries. Although, since the last year, the balance of trade continues in our favour and the present successful monsoon indicates a normal yield of crops, it is feared that we cannot have a very prosperous trade till the outlets of our produce in European countries are sufficiently re-opened and their financial credits re-established to purchase our raw material freely. We may, however, hope that in the solution of reparation problem a more businesslike and wider point of view may be soon taken by responsible statesmen, so that all the countries may settle down to bring their industrial and economic progress which has been so long paralysed.

EXCHANGE POLICY.

The exchange policy of Government which was adopted during the war period being still continued has become a vexed problem both for our export and import trades. Your Committee has recently made a representation to the Government for reverting to the pre-war basis of 1s. 4d. per rupee and we hope that necessary action may soon be taken so as to encourage a free export trade and to enable us to keep our calculation on a steadier and safer basis also for import trade purposes.

In concluding my remarks, I have to reiterate the hope that the present revival in the various branches of our trade may enable us to make an all-round steady and beneficial progress in our trade for a long time to come."

The report was unanimously adopted.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR MEMORIAL FUND.

The Committee of the above Fund acknowledge the following donations:—

Captain E V Sassoon Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Ratansey Dharamsey Morarjee Tricumdas D Morarjee and Madhavji D Morarjee Rs. 1,000; Mr Narottam Morarjee Rs. 1,000; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw Rs. 500; The Hon Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, Kt Rs. 250; Messrs. Goculdas Kanji and Co Rs. 201; The Hon Sir Lalubhai A Shah, Kt Rs 150; The Hon Sir Dinshaw E Wacha, Kt. Rs. 150; The Hon Mr Lalubhai Samaldas, C I E, Rs. 150; Sir Thomas Bannet, Kt, Rs. 150; Mr Haji Hasin Dada Rs 150; Messrs Patel Bros Rs 151; Mr Shiv Narain Nimani Rs. 151; Messrs. Laldas Tuldas and Co Rs 151; Messrs P Crystal and Co Rs 151; Messrs Naraınji and Co Rs 100; Mr J Addyman Rs 100; Mr Framji R Wadia Rs. 100; Sir Bajaiji Dadabhoy, Kt Rs 100; Amirudin Salebhoy Tyebji Rs 101; Mr Nowroji M Dumasia Rs 100; Rao Bahadur A K Pai and Mr A S Pai Rs. 100; Messrs Bhawan Gangaram and Co Rs. 100; Umersey Kanji Rs. 101; Messrs. Goculdas Kanji and Co Rs. 101; Mr Gulabchand Devchand Rs. 100; Mr H Gammon Rs. 100; Sir Goculdas K Parekh, Kt Rs 100; Through Mr Nowrojee Sorabji Bengale Rs. 95; Through Mr A F Ghadialy Rs 76; Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt Rs 50; Dr J N Duggan Rs 50; Sorabji D Saklatwalla Rs. 51; H B Clayton Rs 50; S T Shephard Rs 50; Hormasji B Gazdar Rs 50; Sir Nowroji Pestonji Vakil, Kt Rs 51; Furdoonji M Kanga Rs 50; Hansraj Pragji Thakersey Rs 50; The Consolidate Mills Supplies Co Ltd. Rs 50; H J Bhabha Rs 50; Mr Framji Dorabji Panday Rs 25; Cowasjee Dorabji Panday Rs 25; Jehangir H Bhabha Rs 25; Mr M Leslie Blunt Rs 25; Mr East Rs 20; Dr J J Mody Rs 15; A G Grey Rs 10 and G K Devdhar Rs 10. Total Rs. 7,487.

Intending subscribers are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions to the Treasurers at their office, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

ial and Personal.

Lloyd visited the High School.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE "FOUR HORSEMEN."

This week at the Excelsior is a great disappointment. The much boomed film, the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse is not the success it was expected. An after-war product, it has all the faults and distortions of national hatred, which, shutting its eyes to the appeal of art, makes the production frankly parochial. Real art is universal, whatever its shape—drama, poetry, picture or painting. But the Four Horsemen in revealing a picture, which is exaggerated, of the German military system and "super-culture," has only succeeded in pandering to the degenerate tastes of its Germanophobe audience without the least consideration for the requirements of Arts. Another defect of this silent drama is its didactic vein made boring by the observations of Tchernoff, the gloomy Russian philosopher, who in his prophecies of war and desolation, looks like having become wise after the event.

The story itself is a simple affair and quite like the ordinary run of movies, without any flash of genius or breadth of outlook. The plot is dull and uninspiring and situations and incidents, totally unlike one another, are woven into a sort of sequence which fails to bring out the whole. The picture starts from the vast verdure of an Argentinian Rancho, belonging to a Spaniard, and ends with the blood-bathed battlefields of France, belonging to Death. The gap between these situations is filled by Bacchanalian revelries and "Platonic" loves and the inevitable tragedy of such loves, the rival jealousies of closely related families, one German and the other French, and the fever of war and the despair of peace.

This is the plot. What about the acting? The hero Julio, the French grandson of Madariago, the Spanish owner of the Rancho, is obviously intended to raise a thrill of admiration in the hearts of the audience but since his genius lies in cultivating low society and revelling in the vices of Tango dance and the society of loose women, he fails to impress one with anything like love or admiration. On the other hand, the German, son-in-law of Madariago's and his children, who are grossly ridiculed and caricatured, appeal most by their patriotism, consistency and idealism. The rest of the characters are either useless or insipid, particularly Desnoyers and the Russian Tchernoff, who tries the patience of the audience by his longish beard and needlessly sunken eyes, gloomy prophesyings and a knack for inspiring horror.

The defect of artistic conception and acting ought not to blind us to the technical side of the picture. The photography is wonderful and the scenery grand and imposing. The producers have not lost sight of a single detail to make the film attractive. South America, England, France, Belgium, Germany, these lands and multitudes of their peoples are depicted before the camera for this colossal production. Even the unprecedented expense in production costs has been dwarfed to insignificance by the physical magnitude of the undertaking. Statistics compiled at the metro studios indicate that the production, judged by all the known standards of picture-making, is the most gigantic photo-spectacle in the history of the silent drama. The actual photography took more than six months to complete, following an equal period of time consumed in building the tremendous settings and assembling the great cast of principals and extras. A total of 12,500 men and women participated in the filming of the picture, either before the camera or as workers on the big sets, and fourteen camera men and a dozen assistant directors were employed. More than half a million feet of raw film were exposed in the taking of the picture. But the very technical excellence of this screen efforts brings into relief the poverty of acting and barrenness of outlook. Germanophobia has spoiled what could otherwise have been classed among such popular pictures as "Love of the Pharoah," and the 'Birth of a Nation." The Excelsior people, however, did all they could to make the exhibition interesting. Music, under the very able guidance of Mr. J. P. Da Costa was specially arranged for the occasion. In this programme, Coppelia, the Dawn of Love composed by Mr. Da Costa himself, and Wagner's Ride of the Valkyries were very touching. These attractions and the magnitude of the undertaking ought to make cinema-lovers overlook the general defects of the film and induce them to see this wonderful feast of scenes and scenery.

EVENTS IN THE KARNATAK.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 30.

The untimely demise of Sjt. Govindrao Yalgi has ocasioned sincere regret throughout the Karnatak. The Belgaum market was closed on the 27th and two condolence meetings were held. The ashes were brought in a procession from the station.

A public meeting was held in Dharwar on Saturday regretting the untimely death of Sjt. Govindrao Yalgi. It recorded its deep sense of irreparable loss to the Karnatak and expressed its sympathy towards the deceased's family in their sad bereavement.

Mr. M.R. Jayakar in his election tour visited and lectured at Bijapur, Gadag, Dharwar and Hubli and seems to have made a better impression than Dr. Paranjpye. Sjt. Majli's case is fixed on the 3rd October at Dharwar for disobeying an order under section 144.

A QUERY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers let me know whether any Society or Club as such, exists for searching out Gujarati Scientific words or translating English Scientific words into Gujarati.—Yours, etc.,

DOLATRAY S. SHETH.

Agriculture College

Poona, Sept. 28.

"HERCULES" OIL ENGINES.

The name "HERCULES" stands for all that is best in American Engine Manufacture. There are many makes of American Engines on the market, but only one that cannot be beaten for sheer all round excellence, and that is the "HERCULES", the most popular Engine in America to-day.

Sizes from 1½ to 9 H. P. in stock suitable for Pumps, Oil, Flour and Mortar Mills, Dynamos etc. Send for illustrated booklet and prices from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

H. I. DIXON AND CO. LTD.,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 786.
Telegrams NOXID.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO. LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

[illegible] Acid — Superphosphates
Hydrochloric Acid — Ammonium Sulphate
Nitric Acid — Zinc Chloride
[illegible] Salts — Magnesium Chloride,
[illegible] Sulphate — Glauber's Salts

Copperas.

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

SUDAMA HOUSE, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLE

Our Quality Defeats Competition.

SAJAN & CO.

124 Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GODREJ MAKES THREE THINGS. SAFES, SOAPS AND BOILED OIL

SAFES—372 Safes were supplied to the Postal Dept. in 1913 for Savings Banks and the order for them was placed with Godrej after a competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs.

FOR SAFES write to
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co.
PAREL, BOMBAY.

SOAPS—"Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. GODREJ, I am of opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it."—Major Dickinson, Chemical Analyser to Government.

BOILED OIL—Godrej's Boiled Oil is equal in covering and drying properties to best imported oils and is cheaper by 20 per cent.

FOR SOAPS AND BOILED OIL write to
GODREJ OIL AND SOAP Co.
SURTI MOHOLLA
DUNCAN ROAD, BOMBAY.

A . . . . .
BOON . . . .
TO . . . .
MOTORISTS.

Equip your Dodge Brothers or Hudson Car with a "REX" LIMOUSINE TOP which can be fitted to its Touring Body making it an ideal CLOSED Car for the monsoon.

Prices and particulars from

Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, Ltd.,
16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.

YOUR . . .
PROPERTIES!

Every property that you have for sale is interesting—every piece of land has its story, but the buyers don't know it if your Auctioneer neglects to tell them, and a satisfactory sale cannot be effected if the buyers are not interested too.

A simple Auction Advertisement may inform many men but GOOD and APPROPRIATE APPROACH always *BRINGS THEM IN*.

Stereotyped Advertisements make little appeal, but it is impossible to over-estimate our personal influence, intimate knowledge and uninterrupted long and happy connections with the wealthy people.

You may not depend upon the hackneyed methods of the "WORN-OUT" Firms since our "JUST RIGHT" Auctioneering Organisation, backed up by the experience of over two decades is out to give you *SERVICE*.

MEHTA & CO.,
AUCTIONEERING DEPARTMENT.
ON GOVT. & G. I. P. RAILWAY LIST.
25, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 1285.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

PIG IRON made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Navsari Building, Fort, Bombay.

ALEMBIC TINCTURES.

represent

The Perfection of manufacture Purity of Ingredients, Scientific Accuracy and Standard "B. P." strength.

Cheap rates owing to reduction of Duty. Medical Practitioners will please mention "Alembic's" when ordering supply from their chemists.

For Price List please write to or call on:—
THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LD.
50, Princess Street, Bombay, No. 2.

LATEST BOOK
BY
Prof. K. T. Shah
ON
THE TRADE, TARIFFS & TRANSPORT
IN
INDIA

containing a survey of the Trade of India from the Earliest Age down to Modern Times with a detailed Analysis of the present day
TRADE & INDUSTRY
and the Wealth of India together with an Exhaustive criticism of the
FISCAL POLICY OF INDIA
and definite suggestions to amend the same in the form of a
CUSTOMS DUTIES REFORM ACT
as also a full consideration of all the
TRANSPORT PROBLEMS OF INDIA
by Road, River and Sea, Coasting as well as Overseas

Cr. Roy pp 450 plus xxv Cloth Bound, Price Rs. 10 net.

THE NATIONAL BOOK DEPOT,
Laxmi Baugh, New Bhatwadi,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

DAVAR'S
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING
(APOLLO STREET, FORT BOMBAY.)

Expert preparations as for the last twenty-one years, both personal and through post for High Commercial, Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice.

The brilliant success in the Government Auditor's Diploma Examination and prizes secured in the London Chamber of Commerce testify to the excellence of our training. The ex-students hold the highest positions in the Accountancy Banking and Commercial World Write for prospectus to-day.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

For prospectus etc., please apply to
S. B. CARDMASTE[illegible]
67 [illegible]ollo Street BOM[illegible]

AN YOUNG INDIAN

offers himself as attendant or servant to any respectable passenger proceeding England. Prepared to start at a week's notice. Prospective employer may kindly inquire for further particulars to Box No. 9722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1923.
(571st Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE REASON WHY.

Anyone in search of arguments in favour of Home Rule for India can find a good one in the space accorded to the news from India in the English Press. All the information about India which is ever placed at the disposal of the average English newspaper reader—no matter what one thinks about its partiality or the reverse—is manifestly insufficient for the forming of a sensible opinion on the problems which concern what they describe as "our great dependency." Yet the daily paper is the text-book of that enlightened democracy to which is responsible Parliament, to which is responsible the Secretary of State for India, the Viceroy and the whole caboodle of officialdom. In theory it is the British democracy which governs England through its representatives. That is well and good, for it has knowledge of affairs in England. But the Gvernment which is, in theory at least, responsible to the British democracy, autocratically governs India in the name of the King-Emperor, and yet replies to questions in the British Parliament concerning India as if it owned the same responsibility for India as for England—responsibility, that is, to the British people who know nothing about Indian problems and care less.

A practically free hand is thus given to officials, classed as "experts" who look at Indian problems from an exclusive point of view which cannot be allowed preponderance in modern States, and there is really no democratic control whatever, none of the healthy ventilation and discussion which has now become a recognised condition of all civilised government. It is not too much to say that the average English newspaper reader would be shocked if he were told that more than three hundred million British subjects, including multitudes of highly educated, brilliant men, have no say whatsoever as to the form and composition of the government for which they are obliged to pay, and no control worth naming of its policy. But his protest, if he raised one, would be hushed by the old adage that "India is not ready for complete self-government" which seems a scathing criticism of the present Government. The British influence in India, it is imagined, could not stand without perpetual support from England: that is what it comes to in plain terms. The last reliance is upon the English democracy. Otherwise, as the position of things stand at present, the whole structure of the Indian Empire would go smash. We hold the opposite opinion and believe that all the insecurity and the unrest at present is owing to the natural law of equilibrium because the Indian Government rests not on India but on a dim abstraction far away in England. It has not, it cannot have the confidence of Indians, and the confidence of Englishmen is quite irrelevant; the problem being to regain the confidence of Indians and establish British influence on that foundation.

India, so her English "friends" urge, cannot be trusted to support the burden of Dominion Government. No, apparently, because that would shift the ultimate responsibility from the people of England, who know nothing of Indian problems and have no opinions on them, to the people of India, who know all about them and hold strong opinions. What nonsense it all is, and what a strange travesty of all the openly professed ideals of British Government! It is a muddle which could never bear a close inspection, so we cannot wonder it is not elaborated in the English Press, and when touched on, is depicted in a manner quite misleading. That Press is now congratulating its readers upon the collapse of a supposedly wicked and, of course, seditious non-co[illegible]operation movement. Deshbandhu Da[illegible] and his adherents, it gives the world [illegible] understand, are coming to their sens[illegible] and at last perceive the satisfactory c[illegible]racter of the Reforms bestowed on Ind[illegible] There is no attempt to explain why the [illegible] operators at that very moment are m[illegible]ing such a fuss about the need of m[illegible] Explanation is unnecess[illegible] [illegible]s sufficient for the E[illegible] [illegible]de that Indians [illegible] kno[illegible] never seen in any newspaper a statement of the reason why so many Indians are dissatisfied with the Reforms. Yet it is a reason that would seem convincing to the average Englishman bred up on the maxim that "he who pays the piper calls the tune." If it were clearly stated to him, he would no longer wonder that there was unrest in India, and that her people demanded Swaraj, meaning full Dominion Government which would not at all preclude the eminence of individual Englishmen nor the employment by the State of Englishmen as the servants of India not of Britain. The demand could be satisfied with no disturbance to the country. Not till it is made can India be in a position to work out her own problems "constitutionally." If the Government of India were made fully responsible to India and to represent India in the counsels of the British Commonwealth of Nations as the Government of Australia represents Australia, it would not mean that Englishmen would not be welcome in this country. The test would then be service rendered to the Indian nation instead of service rendered to the English race in India: that is all. And the test could be satisfied only when the required change of heart is brought about in those who control the policy of Britain. It is the object of the Non-Cooperation movement to bring about that change by evolving the irresistible strength of a disciplined strength.

NABHA TRIALS.

We ask for information. Is Nabha under Martial Law? If it is not, affairs in that State would appear to be administered just now in a fashion not far removed from martial law conditions. Several members of the Akali jathas which had entered the State have been sentenced to either two years' or one year's rigorous imprisonment and banishment from the State. Those who happen to be members of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee will, in addition, have their "property" forfeited. We suppose "property" in their case means the cash and other articles they had on their person when they were arrested, and not their belongings in British India, for it would be extraordinary for a Court in an Indian State to direct the attachment of properties lying outside the State's territorial limits. But apart from this, the draconian character of the temporarily established judicial administration is fully revealed in these sentences. The authorities would appear to be anxious to imitate the tribunals set up in the Punjab during the Martial Law days.

More extraordinary, still, is the procedure adopted in the case of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Messrs. Gidwani and Santanam though, from the message of Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya published elsewhere, matters seem to have improved to a considerable extent. The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee understands that only eight persons were present in the Court room on the first day of the trial. These eight were the three accused, the trying magistrate and his munshi, the Public Prosecutor, the court inspector and a police witness! The public were rigidly kept out. Even members of the bar are alleged to have been refused permission to attend the court and watch the proceedings. It is further reported that the trying magistrate does not know English, although a part at least of the proceedings in the case appears to have been conducted in that language!

Notes of the Day

Govern[illegible] and Comitjis.

A [illegible] of Miss Edith Durham, which was [illegible]ed in mail week by the London "T[illegible]uggests that all Governments sh[illegible]nceforth be held responsible for th[illegible]f their comitajis (armed irregular [illegible] It has been the practice in the [illegible]tates till now for the Governments [illegible]y such bands, and to take advant[illegible]eir inroads when successful, but to [illegible]hem with a disclaimer of all [illegible]ility concerning them when they [illegible] do something which calls forth [illegible]ation. The recent massacre of the [illegible]delegation on the Albanian frontier [illegible]ion is a case in point, and Miss [illegible]n does not blame Signor Mussolini [illegible]king a firm stand against the Greek [illegible]ment's attempt to evade the respon-[illegible] for those murders; but she thinks it [illegible] simplify matters and prevent such [illegible]hreatening action by the indignation [illegible] single Power if it were once [illegible]l accepted as a principle of international [illegible] law that all governments must be [illegible] responsible for the actions of their [illegible]ajis. The murders of Sarajevo, com[illegible]ed by Serbian comitajis, could never [illegible] produced the world-war if such a [illegible]ciple had been admitted and in force. [illegible]s Durham knows what she is writing [illegible]t probably better than anyone else in [illegible]gland. She has lived for years in the [illegible]kans and was so beloved by the [illegible]anians in old days before the war that [illegible]y acclaimed her their uncrowned queen. [illegible]ring the first Balkan War she was [illegible]ganising nursing work for the Montenegrians, but resigned in disgust, returning decorations which she had received to the Kings of Montenegro and Serbia on account of the atrocities which she had found to be regularly and officially sanctioned in their armies. She better than anyone knows of what abominable crimes against humanity the Balkan States have been guilty, and she considers that they should either not be treated as civilised or compelled to conform to the practice of civilisation. As a first step towards such compulsion, she would deprive them henceforth of the weapon of evasion they have used so often in the past.

A Blot on Japan.

If the report of the cold-blooded murder of a noted Japanese Socialist and two others, by the State gendarmes is well-founded, the act will constitute a blot on the present Japanese administration. Probably the dark deed was carried out at the instance of a single misguided "patriot" among the officers of the Tokyo gendarmes, who believed that he would be ridding his country of its "enemies" by killing these his countrymen. The panic of the fire and earthquake must have prayed on his mind and without waiting to see if these Socialists were actually exploiting the occasion to subvert the Government, he proceeded to "free" his country of the Socialist menace. The new Japanese Government would do well to consider whether the bitter persecution of the Socialists in which its predecessor had indulged was not in some way responsible for engendering the mentality which has resulted in the murder of three innocent Japanese citizens. Persecution has never killed the extremer forms of Socialism: on the other hand, they have thrived on persecution, as the history of every European country will show. The Japanese Government ought to take a more enlightened view of the problem.

Ministers' Salaries.

When asked the other day at a public meeting held at Ahmedabad if it was not time for Ministers to accept a lower salary to set an example in the direction of lightening the top-heavy system of administration, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye is reported to have stated that he had accepted a cut of Rs. 1,000 per month and that "he could not accept any further cut as he would not bind his successors who might not be willing to serve at still lower salary." What is Dr. Paranjpye's standard of a fair salary which a Provincial Minister in India ought to get? Or would he have the salaries adjusted according to the needs of the successive incumbents of the post? Since Dr. Paranjpye is unwilling to bind his successors to any salary below the reduced salary of Rs. 4,333 per month, with which he is now content, it is obvious that he thinks that if any successor of his should demand that salary he ought to be given the same. But Dr. Paranjpye cannot be unaware that General Smuts, Prime Minister of the South African Union as well as all his Ministers, including the Minister of Education, are content to serve on £2,500 per annum, that is to say, on about Rs. 3,200 per month. The Canadian Ministers also do not receive more than a like amount. Does Dr. Paranjpye think the Ministers of a *provincial* Government in India are burdened with heavier responsibilities than the Ministers of the South African Union and the Dominion of Canada? If we compare the salaries of our provincial ministers with those of the Ministers of Japan or even the United States, the disparity is equally glaring. Dr. Paranjpye knows very well how his poverty-stricken countrymen can ill afford the huge salaries and how the bloated civil and military establishments have brought the Imperial and provincial finances to the verge of bankruptcy. Yet he cannot reconcile himself [illegible] the idea of binding his successors to a salary less than Rs. 4,333 per month! There is evidently something radically wrong with the mentality of our Cooperating Ministe[illegible] Let Dr. Paranjpye for once remove from his eyes the "cooperator's" spectacles and look at the question with the aid of his natural vision, just as he used to do when he was at the head of the Fergusson College and then let him tell us whether he thinks that a provincial Minister cannot do his job for less than Rs 4,333.

Bengal Ministers' Promise.

Apropos of the above, one recalls the fact that Sir Surendranath Banerjea made the promise openly in the Bengal Legislative Council over two years ago on behalf [illegible] two colleagues that they would accept Rs. 4,000 monthly as salary and give the balance of their pay to charity.

A correspondent, signing himself as "Briton" in the "Bengalee", points out that the amount due for distribution under this promise should by this time amount to over a lakh of rupees, and he asks whether the Ministers have donated the amount to any charity or propose to do so. The Ministers have so far kept silent on the matter, but, as "Briton" says, non-fulfilment of solemn promise made by responsible Ministers in open Council will reflect most unfavourably on the Government and if the Ministers are reluctant to open their mouths, the public will expect Lord Lytton at least to make a statement on the subject, for the head of the Government cannot absolve himself of responsibility for seeing that a promise publicly made by any of his colleagues in the Government is carried out. But apart from this aspect of the question, is it not really time for Liberals and other Cooperators to make a definite move for the reduction of the salaries of Ministers, both of the Transferred and Reserved Departments instead of leaving it to the conscience of individual members of Government to limit the amount of the salaries they would accept? Not one of the election manifestos, either of the Liberal Party as a whole or of its candidates, that we have so far seen, contains any indication of a determination on the part of the Liberals to seek reduction of ministerial salaries. Are we to believe that our Liberal friends do not see the necessity of retrenchment in this direction or that they will not object to Indian members of Government carrying on what is virtually loot of the public treasury so long as the European members thereof show no inclination to give up their share?

DR.

HIS

In vi
through
sult of
sistance
article
Stresem
speciall
who ha
professi
of the
special
Wit
to the
a cul
its c
grow
since

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

GERMANY TRANQUIL.

PAYMENT OF REPARATIONS

MINISTER'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Berlin.—Perfect tranquility obtains all over the country.

The Minister of Communications has issued manifesto ordering the postal, telegraph and railway workers in the Ruhr to return their posts.

The Minister of Reconstruction has cancelled the regulation relating to the discontinuance of reparation deliveries in kind to France and Belgium.—Reuter.

HITLERITE NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Berlin—Herr Gessler, Minister for Defence, has suppressed the "Voelkischer" and "Beobachter", two Hitlerite newspapers of Munich which published an article attributing to Dr. Von Kahr a statement that he would very oon probably allow a proclamation of monarhy in Bavaria.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S GENEROUS GESTURE.

GRANT FOR RELIEF OF GREEK REFUGEES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

ome.—It is announced that Sgr. Mussoli with a view to demonstrating that 50 lion lire has been obtained from Greece marily as a political and moral punishnt and not for material gain, has decided nediately to grant 10 millions out of the for the relief of Greek and Armenian gees housed in Corfu and elsewhere in ce.—Reuter.

FAREWELL TO CORFU.

ITALIAN FLEET DEPART.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

rfu.—The Italian Fleet with the excepof one destroyer has departed.—Reuter.

HE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SESSION CLOSED!

LONDON, Sept. 29.

eva.—The Assembly of the League of s has elected the following non-permanembers of the Council for the ensuing —Uruguay, Brazil, Sweden, Czechoia and Spain.

Assembly has adopted, after noting it reat satisfaction, a report on the re- of expenditure on armaments by the States in the League in the past ears and has expressed a hope that become more marked and general. session was brought to close by the nt in a speech in which he reviewed the nt work accomplished by the League. r.

RUSADE AGAINST OPIUM.

NTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN JULY 1924

LONDON, Sept. 29.

eva.—The Council of the League of ns has decided that a Conference of the where opium-smoking still continues meet in Geneva in the middle of July A second opium conference will follow iately afterwards.—Reuter.

PERSIAN NEWS.

CALL OF RUSSIAN MINISTER.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

ran.—M. Shumiatski, the Russian Mi has been recalled and leaves three days. M. Apresov will be the D' Affaires until the arrival of a new , probably M. Postotkhoff.

cent floods in Gilan have damaged ve per cent of the rice crops. The s are asking a corresponding remis taxation.

German vessels have left Enzeli for g.

TE OVER A FRONTIER POST

ispute whether the frontier post nain near Astara is in the Persian or territory resulted in a skirmish betall detachments of Persian and Rus ops in which a few Persians who were the post were killed. Arrangements n made by the two Governments to ownership of the disputed ground ned commission.—Reuter.

EVENUE OF UNITED KINGDOM.

LION £ FOR FIRST HALF YEAR

LONDON, Sept. 29.

otal revenue of the United Kingdom first half of the financial year ended r 30th was £365,000,000, being a de- £38,000,000 compared with that of sponding period in 1922. The last lone shows a decrease of £29,000,000.

NABHA ARRESTS.

PT. MOTILAL'S INTERVIEW.

TRIAL COMMENCES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

In connection with the trial of Pandit Jawharlal Nehru at Nabha Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya wired from Ambala to the "Leader" that on the 27th instant Pandit Motilal Nehru and he motored to Nabha where the Pandit had a long interview with his son whom he found quite fit and cheerful.

The wire further says:—"The hearing was fixed for the next morning at 8 o'clock. This was changed to the same afternoon to enable the Panditji to settle Pandit Jawharlal's written statement before the hearing. The Panditji, having caught chill on the way back and afterwards having worked for some hours, was not well enough to go to Nabha on 28th instant, so he sent me with his notes and full instructions with a letter to the Administrator telling him that I was Pandit Motilal's junior and should be allowed to act as such. This was allowed and I had free access to Pandit Jawaharlal and the Court where he was tried. On the Court assembling, the accused filed his written statement and the case was adjourned till the 29th".

The message further states that the treatment in the Central Jail is fairly good. The best available cell has been given and food arrangements are satisfactory. The trial till the 25th was practically in camera and after the morning and afternoon hearings of the case under Section 188 on 24th, the accused were put before another Magistrate and the new case under Section 145 commenced against the Congressmen.

CONGRATULATIONS.

A public meeting was held here last evening to explain the resolutions passed at the Delhi Congress and to congratulate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his companions on their arrest.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

ALLOWED TO SEE HIS SON.

(Associated Press.)

NABHA, Sept. 29.

Under the orders of the Government of India, Pandit Motilal Nehru was allowed to see his son on 27th and had a long talk with him. The next day Pandit Motilal could not proceed himself but asked his secretary to be allowed to see Pandit Jawaharlal which was permitted. A written statement has been already filed by the accused.

PROTEST AGAINST DELHI DECISION.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 29.

An Erode message says that Messrs. Ramanathan and Ramasami Naikar have resigned the secretaryship of Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee as they could not accept the Delhi decision.

MR. BIRLA'S MUNIFICENT DONATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

Mr. Ghanshyam Das Birla, Calcutta, has contributed Rs. 1,25,000 towards the Prince of Wales Medical College Fund, Bihar and Orissa.

In a letter to Mr. Birla, expressing appreciation of His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa and of the Minister of Local Self-Government, the Secretary to the Government writes "Your generous donation will be of material assistance in the financing of the project in which the Province is so deeply interested."

EDITOR OF "ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA" ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

To-day the Calcutta police searched the ffice of the "Ananda Bazar Patrika," a vernacular daily paper, on a warrant issued under Section 124 A (sedition) and arrested he Editor and Printer. After the search he police seized copies of the issue of the eper of September 9th in which appeared article describing the doings of Jatindra ath Mukerjee as a prominent revolutionist ho was shot dead in the jungles near Mourhanj during the troublesome period that ollowed the Bengal Partition.

DEBARRED FROM ENTERING BUNDI STATE.

(From our Correspondent.)

KHARACHI, (Marwar) Sept. 30.

The Ajmer police yesterday served upon Sjt. Ramnarayan Choudhry, Secretary Rajasthan Sewa Sangh, and his wife orders of the District Magistrate of Bundi State prohibiting their entry into the State. These orders are to be in force for two years; any infringment will be punished according to state laws.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

Sir Louis Newton, Surveyor, has been elected Lord Mayor of London.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEM.

The Admiralty's transfer of the harbour of Dover to the Harbour Board to-day marks the end of Dover as a naval base.—Reuter.

WELCOME TO SATYAGRAHIS.

SETH YAKUB HASSAN'S SACRIFICES.

SETH JAMNALAL'S APPEAL TO WEAR KHADI.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, a public meeting was held at the [illegible] wadi Vidyalaya to welcome Janab Yakub Hassan, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and other volunteers in the Nagpur Satyagraha struggle Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay presiding. [illegible] Yakub Hussan was not present owing to illness.

Mrs. Gokhalay said the president of such a meeting ought to be one who had been herself to jail. It was for men first to go to jail; it was for them to lead the way and women would certainly follow them. When Seth Jamnalal had gone to jail there was a strong feeling among Bombay women that they also should go to jail. But she was then firmly of the opinion that more men should go to jail first. Mr. Jamnalal had sacrificed everything for his country and he had truly earned his place in the front rank of their leaders. And they welcomed him and other Satyagrahis who were present there.

Mr. L. G. Khare said the "Times of India" had called Sheth Jamnalal a simpleton. but he wished they had more simpletons of the type of Seth Jamnalal, for then they would have Swaraj earlier. They were now entering upon a second childhood born of the political experience of men like Jamnalal Bajaj who had responded to the call of Mahatma Gandhi, and from a mere merchant he had become a national patriot. What was it that Jamnalal would like them to do? He would like them, the youth of Bombay, to follow in their thousands in the wake of the national flag to vindicate its honour! The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, who was paid by them, had written to the Anglo-Indian papers calling the Satyagrahis all and sundry names. It was not merely the young students, but also the young women who were now athirst for Swaraj. By helping Mr. Bajaj in the work which he was going to do, they could go nearer their goal of Swaraj.

Mr. J. S. Haji said he had received the command to speak from Mr. Bharucha and from their president and he could not very well refuse it. It was absolutely superfluous on his part to speak to them of the greatness and services of Seth Jamnalal. He had sacrificed for the country. He had vindicated the honour of their national flag which was now the symbol of their national unity and freedom. He had set an example for them all which they could well follow. The speaker then spoke of the Councils and their value for curing all their ills. By capturing the Councils they would have N. C. O. from within as they were having it now from outside and he asked Seth Bajaj to go to the polling stations.

Mr. Govindji Vasanji said the previous speaker had spoken of the polling stations. They had now only one polling station in the country and that was Nabha. They had spoken of Jamnalal as a hero, but there were equally great heroes in the meeting, in the shape of volunteers. Seth Jamnalal had done nothing more than was expected of him by the country. He welcomed the other volunteers also who had gone to jail in vindication of their flag.

NABHA ULTIMATUM.

Mr. Kamar Ahmed said they had met there to welcome Seth Jamanalal but the present was not the time for such a rejoicing for an ultimatum had already been given at Nabha and they would think more highly of Jamnalal if he would lead the Satyagraha at Nabha. Government had already arrested their leaders at Nabha and it was for them to show to Government that they would accept the challenge which was thrown by them. He was sorry Mr. Yakub Hassan was ill and unable to attend the meeting.

Seth Chotani said at a time when there was stagnation in the country and black despair Mr. Jamnalal had come forward to infuse enthusiasm in them. He had led them to their goal and such men were their real leaders. They had enthused the people into action For freeing Mahatma Gandhi, for winning them Swaraj for the liberation of Jazirut-ul-Arab they wanted more leaders of the type of Seth Jamnalal. Why had they not won Swaraj yet. Because they had failed in doing their work and duty. If they had failed in their duty it was because they were too indolent and too full of despair. They wanted men like Seth Jamnalal to spur them on to their goal. The country was quite able to feed and clothe her people, if only the people would try to do it. When they could clothe and feed their own people, they would become independent of other nations. If they succeeded in doing so Swaraj would be theirs very soon and they should work towards that end. They were trying to bring the Britisher to reason and if they could not succeed in doing so by other means, they should try to do it by boycotting his goods. The boycott was only a mild pinprick and he was sure the British nation would soon come to its senses. He asked them to unite together, both Hindus and Muslims, and work for the regeneration of the country.

Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta said all these days they did not even know what their national flag was, but the Nagpur struggle had made it known throughout the wide country. In that struggle Seth Jamnalal had taken a most prominent part. Since the Mahatma was in jail, Mr. Jamnalal had refused to travel in second class and enjoy any luxuries. If there was any man whom they could call Mahatma Gandhi's real desciple it was Seth Jamnalal. She hoped, if the country's call came to them to go to Nabha, they would readily respond to it. If instead of frittering away their energy in useless discussion about Councils they had worked the constructive programme they would have reached their goal long ago. But unfortunately they had not done so. The

Continued on next page.

AFTER THE PEACE.

ANGORA GOVT. AT WORK.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON THE PEACE TREATY.

(Special "To the Chronicle.")

(By ABDUL QAYUM MALIK, Barrister- at-Law.)

I.

ANGORA, August 26.

Fewer places in the world can boast of greater worldwide public interest than the small hilly town of Angora to-day. Except for the scattered scare of public monuments which meet the casual visitor at every turn, and which are in ruins to-day the city of Angora spelt in Turkish "Angra" has very little in it to attract those who might be seeking a pleasant country holiday. It is situated at a distance of about 500 miles from Constantinople, and is linked to the Anatolian and Cilician vilayets by means of Antolian and Anatolian-Bagdad Railways. On the map it seems to occupy a fairly central position. It is within easy reach of the Black Sea Coast via Sivas and Samsoun, and the new Railway scheme, otherwise known as the Chester scheme will undoubtedly render it accessible from all sides. Angora is not a beautiful city, but as His Excellency Fethi Bey, the New Prime Minister pointed out in an interview, Angora is a well-defended, and a strong city. That strength has now been amply demonstrated both on account of its distance, from the various bases of operations of the Greek Army in Anatolia and the natural barriers of low-lying hills which surround it from all sides. The last principal statistics on the Anatolian Railway system which terminates at Angora is Eski-Shehr, which for many reasons is a more prosperous and a larger city than Angora. It is the junction of Haidar Pasha- Afiun Kara Hissar lines and is not far from Kutahiya the centre of world-famous Turkish industry of glazed pottery.

THE JOURNEY TO ANGORA.

I took the only train to Angora from Eski-Suchr at 10 p. m. consequently I was not permitted to see much of the country between Eski-Ehehr and Bolat, one of the larger centres of population near Angora. Since all the traces of Turko-Greek operations as yet remain untouched I was able to see all those places whence the second Greek drive towards Angora was organised. The train was slowly moving towards Angora and there was no village, farmstead, bridge or Railway Station which did not proclaim the systematic manner in which the Greek forces had carried out the "military reduction of the district round Angora." The villages were a heap of ruins, all the bridges had been blown-up, the Railway Station had been destroyed by fire, and Angora was not very far away. About an hour or two before reaching Angora the train stopped at a wayside station and it was here that the last stage of Greek advance had been reached. Those who are aware of the details of the last but one Greek advance will remember the part played by Sivri Hissar in that struggle, and Sivri Hissar is situated not far away from the Railway line My fellow passengers were now busy with their luggage but there was no sign of the city of Angora. This was due to these natural reasons which made access to Angora so difficult during the last two years' operations. Angora is girt by long low-lying hills, broken here and there by fairly deep gorges and ravines. The nature of the soil is so inhospitable that the tree-less arid downs through which we were passing were bereft of all signs of life. There were however some stray flocks of famous Angora goats which seemed to eke out a precarious existence from the few green spots on this tree-less, undulating waste.

A MARTIAL CITY.

The engine whistled and the train turned a sharp corner from which three tallest minarets of the city mosques first leapt into view. Two minutes later I was looking on this historic city perched on two hills. The train was rapidly traversing a flat plain and nearing that district of the city which may be termed its industrial quarter. This quarter centres round the Railway station and is not much different from the outskirts of any cantonment town in India. There were large, commodious military barracks, behind which Turkish infantry and artillery were carrying out movements. A long vaudeville Railway line was swarming with Greek war prisoners who were working on it, and when we entered the Station yard four tall chimneys of military works puffed smoke into our eyes. Angora had been reached. The scene on the platform again reminded one of a large, busy Indian military station, officers and soldiers in uniforms being the principal part of the waiting multitude. Readers must remember that the Turkish Government administration is still in the making, and in the handling of passengers and their luggage the military and the police had a very large share to perform, but it must be said to the credit of Angora, as many other things will have to be told later on, that all these formalities were unattended with those irksome, vexatious ceremonials with which way my travels on the European continent last year had made me familiar. After necessary passport examination.

TO ANGORA'S WHITE HALL.

I hired one of those excellent two-horsed victorias which are the principal means of passenger transport in all large towns in Turkey. The station is situated at a distance of one mile from the city on which a broad well-paved road is laid out. Before having time to recover from the initial thrill which filled me at finding myself in the city whose name has rung in every corner of the world I was abruptly told, by the driver that the large white stone red-tyled building which we were passing was the "Boyook-Millat-Majlissi," the Grand National Assembly. The Assembly was covered with scaffoldings from which minor alterations were being carried out. In front of the main door of the garden in which it is situated a city policeman and a gendarme guard stood on duty. Save for the presence of these two guardians of law and order there was nothing to suggest the awe-inspiring identity of that famous structure. Right in front of it was the municipal garden which obviously was still in its infancy. It contained remains of a Cinema Theatre which had been destroyed by fire. After passing the Assembly House I was driven to that part of the city which may be termed its most fashionable quarter, as well the "White Hall" or Angora. On my right was the imposing building of Dar-ul-Muallimin" the Training College which under the new scheme was going to be the nucleus of a University, adjoining it stood another building originally intended as a School but now used as the Ministry of War, while facing it stood the "Wikalat-i-Kharjiyah" the Foreign Office.

A TOUR OF EXPLORATION.

After being deposited in one of the three best Hotels of the town, a building which used to be the High Court of Nationalist Government until recently I set out to explore some of its inner regions. My exploration was over in half an hour for after passing through the large block of "Idara-i-Hakumat," Government offices which house, the G. P. O. the Civil Court. the Ministry of the Interior and the Police Department. I was led to the Central Square of the city fittingly known as the "Markaz." The Markaz has cafes, all the restaurants and all the principal business houses of the city, and is thronged with a motley crowd of civilians, military officers, farmers, and those who had come to this magic city from the ends of the Earth. I had not been 10 minutes in this Markaz when I rubbed shoulders with one American, two Frenchmen and several Russians, Persians, Arabs and Indians many of whom had come to stay here for good. Having regard to its distance, its physically unattractive situation, Angora must be regarded the most cosmopolitan city of our times. Starting from the markaz are two thoroughfares which lead to city's only garden situated on the bank of a stream which but for the evil smell of a nearby tannery would make it an excellent social centre, and while passing through it one meets buildings such as the Bureau of Evkaf, the Bureau of Literary and Scientific research and Angora's principal mosque, i.e. Jamia Haji Bairam Wali, under the shadow of whose stately minarets lies the Afghan Embassy. This Bureau of Literary and Scientific Research deserves specially to be mentioned. It was originally founded under the direction of celebrated. Egyptian Savant Shaik Abdul Aziz Shawish at a time when Angora's military position and consequently its political future did not appear to be particularly bright. The chief aim of this department is to make researches in letters and arts, and to publish translations, original works and reports, as result of their deliberations.

A SCHOLASTIC INTERVIEW.

When I paid my visit to the Bureau, Shaikh Abdul Aziz Shawish had left Angora for Egypt where I was told he had gone to direct the coming Parliamentary elections on behalf of the Egyptian National party. I was however most courteously received by Professors Ferid Bey and Ismail Hakki Bey two senior Professors of the Stamboul University who had come to Angora to colloborate with the Shaikh in the organisation of the new Bureau. In the long interview I had with these gentlemen. I had the pleasure to get a report of their work as well as copies of different works they have so far published which beside dissipating the false insinuations of the "Times" (London) about its real aims and objects gave me a comprehensive idea of Angora's will to keep pace with the movements of the "Times" and to give every possible encouragement to literary persuits along with the most urgent demands of national defence and internal reconstruction. Another narrow thoroughfare leads through Bala'k-Bazar (city's slum) to the capital. Much of this part of the city was destroyed by fire started by Christian incendiaries during the war, but that which survives shows what a fine stone city Angora would have been in the days of its first glory. The Hissar is an old Roman fort which stood as a sentinel on the highroad to Imperial Rome's Eastern satrapies and was considerably enlarged by the Turkish conquerors. It boasts of a Markaz of its own which has a clock tower in its centre, round which Angora's banks are

(Continued on next page.)

INDIAN BALLET.

◆

PAVLOVA'S GRAND SUCCESS IN LONDON.

ENTHUSIASTIC PRESS COMMENTS.

Madame Pavlova staged her "Ajanta Frescoes," the artistic detail of which was suggested by Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, at Covent Garden on 10th September before an enthusiastic audience, who had filled the Theatre from floor to ceiling. The following Press comments give an idea of the reception accorded to her.

Madame Pavlova made her appearance in London last night at Covent Garden after an absence of two years, and was received as only an old friend and universal favourite is received. In general there was much approval from a crowded house, and in particular there was frenzied enthusiasm from the gallery, presumably filled with compatriots, says the "Morning Post."

It was very delightful to witness this exposition of the real art of dancing as distinct from the somewhat debased form it has gathered in becoming general. Madame Pavlova promises several new ballets in the course of her season, which at present is announced to last for the wholly inadequate period of a fortnight. The first of them was seen last night. It is an original theme for treatment in this form and represents the Ajanta Frescoes which tell the story of Gautama, the Buddha, who would have been the Light of Asia but that he found the materialism of the world too much for him and retired promptly into seclusion.

The ballet has been prepared under the advice of numerous experts in Indian lore, and the artistic detail suggested by Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Director of the School of Art, Bombay. The action is arranged by M. Ivan Clustine, and the music, thoroughly typical in character and mood, has been specially composed by M. Alexander Teherepnine. The programme opened with a pretty number based on the ever attractive subject of the dolls who come to life and hold high revel in their own particular way. It is called "The Fairy Doll," and as Madame Pavlova is her representative its success was immediate. At the end came a series of Divertisements in which are included many of the numbers which at Drury Lane two years ago proved so much to the taste of the audience. It was the same last night, and Madame Pavlova's graceful presentation of "The Swan" to Saint-Saens's music, M. Novikoff's "Dance Tartar," the Blue Danube Waltz, and Mlle. Butsova and M. Oliveroff in a Strauss Waltz concluded a delightful evening.

A COMPLETE NOVELTY.

The Buddhist ballet was a complete novelty in the matter of style for Madame Pavlova. She appears as an Indian dancer, with an expansion of technique to match, and her numbers, with the assistance of M. Novikoff, give a new aspect of the art of which she is so finished an exponent. The whole is something entirely fresh in the matter of theme, design, and setting. Special care has been taken, and the best sources have been consulted, so that there may be perfect accuracy in the presentation of a subject that to many of Madame Pavolva's admirers means a great deal. The historical accuracy has extended to the music by M. A. Tcherepnine, who has avoided the musical conventions of the East in favour of something that has the ring of actuality, unfamiliar though Western ears are with Eastern intervals. The costumes are picturesque, and the whole serves a good purpose as a means of witnessing Madame Pavlova in a new setting.

CHIEF MOTIVE.

The new ballet, *Ajanta's Frescoes*, is more ambitious. It is actuated by the same idea, that of man's imaginative creations having a life of their own, for the main scene represents the dance of the figures in the frescoes while the worshippers in the temple are asleep. The idea has been developed here with considerable resource by M. Ivan Clustine. The tableaux and the costumes are derived from actual sketches of the frescoes, and the scene culminates in the departure of Guatama from the riot of his court to seek the higher life. Yet it is, naturally enough, the physical life of a multitudinous movement which the arrangers have made the chief motive of the ballet says the "Times."

A REMARKABLE PREMIRE.

A most enthusiastic welcome was given last night to Mme. Pavlova on her return after an absence of some years to the Covent Garden stage. It was altogether an evening which must have resembled the triumphs of the great singers of a generation that has gone the men and women for whom Donizetti and Bellini wrote operats. Indeed, one could not but realise last night that Mme. Pavlova is to our generation what the great virtuosi of music—the Paganinis and Thalbergs—were to the "intelligentsia" of the last century. The age of the musician-virtuoso has just departed; the age of the dancing virtuoso has just begun. The analogy between the two classes of virtuosi is still closer. Temperament, personal magnetism, individuality are the very soul of perfect virtuosity. The modern singer, no matter how eminent, must always harmonise his own thoughts and ideas with those of the modern composer. Pavlova needs do no such thing. Her individuality is free and untrammelled, her temperament is on wings. Her old ballets, which established here her reputation far above any other dancer of the present or the past, were all "interpretations" which added to beautiful music something so much more beautiful that as, for instance, in "the Swam," the melody seemed perfectly embodied by the dancer on the stage, and the orchestra only a pedestal overshadowing music as Grisi overshadowed a cabaletta written for her. And, as in the old days, the virtuoso offered us, on his return from distant lands, the "Souvenir" of Moscow or of Warsaw, now this supreme dancer returns, carrying the new she brought with her, souveuirs of many lands of Egypt, India, China, Japan, Havana, and America, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

Last night we had a remarkable premiere in "Ajanta's Frescoes," the scenery and costumes of which have been directly suggested by the frescoes in the Ajanta temple. As the programme writer wisely remarked, "Probably few people in England know what or where the Ajanta is," it may be said that the Ajanta is an Indian temple and that its frescoes represent the great renunciation of Prince Guatama—the renunciation of the world, its allurements and pleasures, in order to attain to perfection in this world and deserve its reward. The action consists in the main of the merry-making of courtiers at the Prince's Palace in the midst of which Pavlova does some marvellous dances alone and with her most gifted companion, M. Novik off. A prologue shows pilgrims on their way to the temple, and a brief epilogue takes us again to the Buddha enthroned in the temple. The scenery is effective and the tableaux, as well as the dances, make the novelty most attractive. In spite of all this splendour, the dancer is the thing. Grace of motion has never before found such consummate expression. When Pavlova leaps there is always a moment when one fears lest she should swim away like a bird on the wing, a creature more of the air than of the earth. Who would dare to say definitely that any one of her dances is more ravishing than another? There is only one test of her various dances—the opportunities which they give her. And fortunately the "Ajanta's Frescoes" give her ample opportunities. Yet nothing is finer, more finished, or more beautiful than "The Swam," after which the recalls last night were numberless. The music of the novelty, by M. Alexander Tscherepnine, jun., is odd and picturseque, but not necessarily striking.

SCENE OF GREAT BEAUTY.

In "Ajanta's Frescoes" Mme. Pavlova has tried to reproduce the vitality of the Frescoes at Ajanta, in India, a great Buddhist Temple. The pilgrims enter the temple and fall asleep, and the frescoes unroll themselves and play a great drama of 2,500 years ago.

It is a scene of great beauty of colour and the weardest dances danced to the weardest of music, says the "Daily News."

TURKISH PEACE CELEBRATIONS IN BHOPAL.

◆

PEOPLES' ADDRESS TO BEGUM.

On the occasion of the Turkish Peace Celebrations held in Bhopal last week, public Address was presented to Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum Ruler Bhopal. The Begum gave a suitable reply on the occasion. The following are some extracts from the address and the reply:—

We shall not trouble Your Highness with recapitulation of the fateful incidents attending the gigantic upheaval which followed the awful cataclysm of the great war; the deep anxieties, suspense and impatient misgivings about the future of the Muslim Caliphate which have for so many years perturbed the peace of the Muslim world. We are certainly proud of Your Highness' efforts to allay this unrest and grief which preyed on the mind of the Muslim community. Without subordinating to political considerations the sentiments of a true heart, Your Highness spared no pains to make emphatic representations to the Imperial Government on a subject which so intimately concerned the interests of Your Highness' subjects and of the entire Muslim world.

Your Highness! This wide spread universal feeling, this Muslim solicitude for the Ottoman Empire and loyal attachment to the Caliphate of Islam is by no means a political phenomenon of recent growth. It is a purely Islamic question with its root lying deep in old sentiments, historical traditions and religious beliefs of the past. Specially in India, its beginnings are coeval with the dawn of Islamic rule. And almost at every epoch of Muslim domination in her mediaeval history, it has been a living and potent force in the life of our nation.

A DARK SPECK.

Your Highness! Peace has certainly come but there is still a dark speck on the political horizon which may at any moment overcast the clear sky with clouds pregnant with thunders fatal to the peace of humanity. The chief question round which the main interest of the Islamic problem centres—the question, which is replete with such portentous possibilities—is regards the autonomy of the Jazirat-ul-Arab and the complete independence of the Holy cities of Islam. Every Muslim is impatient to see them free from all alien non-Muslim influence.

Your Highness! We are right in our belief that Your Highness will convey to the Imperial Government our deep anxiety and concern for a peaceful settlement of this question and add to our representations the weight of Your Highness' noble personality. Great Britain, we are sure, will not long remain callous of our distress; nor she will long view with indifference the issues fraught with such great possibilities and which are to-day stirring to their depths the religious sentiments of so many million Muslim subjects in her Empire.

THE REPLY.

In the course of the reply Her Highness, said:—

Gentlemen, I have the highest regard for the wishes and feelings which have prompted your address. It is needless for me to assure you of my sympathy as I am your co-religionist and have shared with you in the troubles and anxieties which have disturbed every mind in the Islamic world. But I can assure you from my personal knowledge that the Imperial Government has given every consideration to the views of united Islam and Lord Chelmsford and His Excellency the Earl of Reading have voiced them with all the emphasis at their command.

This epoch-making peace which has been celebrated with such glowing fervour in all Islamic countries will be a guarantee of lasting friendship between Great Britain and Turkey. It will not only revive the old traditions of peace and goodwill between the two countries but will strengthen the bonds of international amity and the union thus cemented will restore to the new Turkish State all the greatness and glory of its historic past.

As regards the holy places of Islam I shall in deference to your wishes represent your views to the Government of India, but I may assure you once more that H. E. Lord Reading's Government will be in close touch with this aspect of the Turkish question. I am confident that this question will also be settled in a satisfactory way.

VICEROY'S JAPANESE RELIEF FUND

◆

FANCY DRESS DANCE AT TOWN HALL.

Thanks to the enterprise of the Automobile Company, a very successful Fancy Dress Dance, in aid of the Viceroy's Japanese Relief Fund, took place at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Saturday night. There were several hundred people present including a number of Japanese ladies and gentlemen. It was certainly the dance of the season in Bombay, and the profits should make a considerable contribution to the Japanese Relief Fund.

The various costumes were bright and in some cases quite original. The She-Devil, the Curate and the Cat seemed very suitable. The shifting patches of colour as the crowded dancers threaded their way under the cheerful decorations suspended from the ceiling produced a gay, kaleidoscopic effect; and music was particularly stimulating. The organisation of the whole show was admirable, and the huge crowd dispersed at about 2 a. m. if tired, at any rate appreciative of the efforts made whereby such an entertaining evening for such a deserving cause passed off smoothly.

WELCOME TO SATYAGRAHIS.

◆

(Continued from previous page.)

opportunity was, however, coming before them and they should embrace it. She then spoke highly of those volunteers who had gone to Nagpur for the flag struggle.

Mr. Sharma said when he was in jail in Rohtak he heard there that preparations were being made for Lawrence Statue Satyagraha, but his hopes were frustrated owing to dissensions in the Punjab. But he was glad that the Nagpur struggle had ended in success to their flag for only through civil disobedience would they reach their goal. It was foolish and false to say that their Satyagraha struggle had gone to waste. For even their slightest effort, and slightest work, would always take them nearer the goal, which they all wanted to win.

SETH JAMNALAL'S SPEECH.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said it was unnecessary to praise the services of the Nagpur Satyagrahis for the time was not yet. If they approved of the work of the Satyagrahis, then the least they could do was to follow their example and only by doing that could they show to the world their public approval of it. He was sorry to see, however, that a number of people in the audience were not yet ready to give up their foreign clothing. How could they do anything for India when they were not even prepared to wear Khadi. His request to them all was to give up foreign cloth and to take to Khadi. They might not all be prepared for Satyagraha, but they could at least give up their foreign clothing and wear Khadi. He would tell them that there were many hundreds of Nagpur Satyagrahis who had rotten in the jails, and whose names were not known to any one, but who had merely done their duty. They were real heroes. Those men had gone to jail not to get their plaudits or praise, and only such men could be called to have done their duty properly and well. A Satyagrahi should not look for praise and should not be deterred by sufferings or humiliations. He had merely to do his duty to the country. The Congress had not given its permission for civil disobedience on a large scale, though individual civil disobedience was permitted for specific purposes and the country must be prepared for it. A Satyagrahi should have love for all communities and hate for none and should believe in the unity of the Indian nation. If they prepared themselves for the struggle, by thinking for long over it, they would strictly follow the true principles of a Satyagrahi. It was stated that because some of the Nagpur prisoners had not yet been set free by the Government, their struggle was not successful. But, on the day they could carry their flag through the prohibited area without let or hindrance they had really triumphed. It was not their business to urge upon Government to set the prisoners free; they might do as they liked. But the struggle had triumphed in the end. He thanked them on behalf of his fellow-Satyagrahis and himself, but he would tell them that that only was their real appreciation, when they could themselves become Satyagrahis. If they could not do that, they could do something less in the service of their country by wearing Khadi or using Swadeshi cloth.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha said they were yet unaware of the consequence on the European mercantile community in Calcutta by the Satyagraha offered by Seth Jamnalal. They were aware that the trade in Calcutta was in the hands of the Marwadi community and the participation in the Satyagraha by a Marwadi gentleman of the wealth and position of Seth Jamnalal was like the throwing of a bomb-shell among the foreign traders. He much regretted the inability of Mr. Yakub Hassan to be present. Mr. Yakub had shown his real love for his country by going to jail twice. He was sure if the Government of Lord Willingdon had allowed him to go to Malabar, the trouble there would have ended soon, without much bloodshed. He called upon Mr. C. V. P. Shivam to read out the names of the Satyagrahis present there who had taken part in the Nagpur struggle.

The following Satyagrahis were then garlanded:—Sjts. Kantilal Vyas, (who had gone to jail in Ahmedabad before) Sjt. D. D. Wadia (the second Parsi Satyagrahi, who was selected at Akola for special hard work and punishment) Sjts. D. D. Pandit, Goverdhan Beharilal, G. R. Deo, Bhagwati Prasad (who was given solitary confinement for refusing to cut his hair in Shravan); Sjts. Hirji Virji, Tricumdas Khimji, D. A. Daranker, Master Vanamalidas, Purshottamdas Thaker, D. D. Bakre, K. Subramanyam (Coimbatore) Ramaswami Aiyangar (who had gone to jail three times); Ganesh A. Bhatkalker (Karnatak), Raghawendrarao, Sadananda (Andra) and C. V. P. Shivam.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE.

◆

QUESTION OF LEGISLATION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University to-day under the presidency of the Vice-Chancellor the question of University legislation was referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, Hon. Justice Sir Asutosh Mukerjee, Sir Nilratan Sarkar, Mr. Heramba Chandra Maitra, Mr. Grish Chandra Bose, Rev. G. Howells, Rev. W. S. Urquhart, Dr. Suhrawardy, Mr. Pramathanath Banerji, Rev. A. E. Brown and Prof. Prumathanath Banerji (Secretary).

There was a lively debate on the question of age-limit for matriculation examination. The Senators were divided. One body was of the opinion that there should be a limit while the other was for its removal. There being an equal number of votes for and against, consideration of the matter was adjourned till Saturday, November 24th. The Vice-Chancellor refused to vote.

AFTER THE PEACE.

◆

(Continued from previous Page.)

housed, close by are Government's two principal Hospitals in addition to an Asylun for lunatics.

A FITTING COMPLIMENT.

Adjoining these is the Headquarter of the "National Defence Party' the political party to which the Ghazi Mustafa Pasha belongs. This picture of the city and its environments will not be complete were I to omit, Angora's country villa which surround the city in a radius of to ten miles on all sides and contain some of the most charming country residences of the ministers and other High Officials of the Government, Charm Kaya which is the residence of the Ghazi Pasha being one of them. Angora as a city has all those characteristics which constitute Constantinople's principal attractions i.e., Its fine view from distance, and its dirtiness without the lovely blue-waters which redeem the Khilayal city's all unsavoury points. No remark could more fittingly describe Angora as a city, than H. E. the Premier's who humourously pointed out to me, that this new centre of Turkey's Government was not a city but a workshop, and all those who were in it were neither more nor less than workers, Angora, besides its Assembly, and the wonderful spirit of efficiency and alacrity which it embodies, boasts of barber shops which for their up-to-date fittings and the agility of skilled assistants are second to none of those of the European capitals.

RELIEF FOR JAPAN.

◆

FIFTH BOMBAY LIST.

The following is the fifth list of subscriptions received in Bombay:—

Amount previously acknowledged (corrected total)Rs. 2,32,446-2-0—Captain E. V. Sassoon Rs. 5,000-0-0 H. H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra Rs. 5,0000-0-0 Sett Mulraj Khattau Rs. 1,500-0-0 The Dltulia Japan Relief Fund (1st instalment) collected by Rao Saheb Gulabchand Hiralal Rs. 500; Mr. Jamsetji Rustamji Kulabawala Rs. 300; the Penkar Cotton Manufacturing Co., and the Jamsetji Ginning Factory, Rs. 100 each. The Rustomji Dhanjishaw Ginning Factory, Bakhatram Nemiram Ginning Factory, Ramanarayan Baldevdas Ginning Factory, Chatrabhuja Shojopal Ginning Factory, and Messrs. Bhaskar Wasudeo Sathe and Shaligram Ramchandra; Rs. each Rs. 1,306-0-0; Collections by staffs and friends of Messrs. Ghoho Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd. Rs. 1,204-0-0; K. B. B. D. Patel and Co., Quetta Rs. 1000; Dinshaw Fardoonji and Bros. Broach Rs. 501-0-0; Wadia Gandhi and Co., Solicitors Rs. 500-0-0; Rai Bahadur Tillockchand Kalianmal of Oojan and Bombay (2nd donation) Rs. 500-0-0; Ratansey Earnest and Co., Rs. 500-0-0; H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Chhatarpur Rs. 500-0-0; Sorabji Shapurji and Co., Rs. 500-0-0; The Central Bank of India Ltd., Rs. 500-0-0; Kumar Shri Bakuverba Rs. 500-0-0; Shrimant Chief Saheb of Sangli Rs. 500-0-0; Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh Rs. 400-0-0; Rao Saheb Narayandas Balkisandas of Bhopal Rs. 400-0-0; Pestonji Merwanji and Co., Jalnawalla Rs. 300-0-0; Rajeebhoy Lalljee and Co., Rs 250-0-0; Indian Staff of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd., Bombay Rs. 201-8-0; H. and P. Rs. 200-0-0; Manilal Maneckial and Co., Rs. 200-0-0; N Sirur and Co. Rs. 200-0-0; Collections throug Mr. Kikabhai B. Desai, a friend of Messrs. Ghosho Kabushiki Kaisha at Surat Rs. 200-0-0; Ambalal Srabhai, Ahmedabad Rs. 200-0-0; Currimji Jiwanji Rs. 151-0-0; Messrs. Vithal Purshotam and Sons Rs. 150-0-0; Officer Commending, 1st Bn. 6th Rajputana Rifle (Wellesleys) Rs. 130-0-0; The Chaplain of Byoulla Rs. 126-0-0; Collection through Mr. Parmanand Patteki Rs. 112-0-0; St. Paul's Church, Poona, Offerings on 23rd September Rs. 102-0-0; Rao Saheb B. B. Dravid of Yeotmal Rs. 100-0-0; A Parsee Gentleman Rs. 100-0-0; Maganlal Maneklal of Broach Rs. 100-0-0; N. M. Samarth Rs. 100-0-0; His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun, Colaba Rs. 100-0-0; The Principal, Staff and Pupils of Kimmind High School, Panchgani Rs. 100-0-0; Dr. S. Mallanah Hyderabad Decan Rs. 100-0-0; Anonymous, Karachi Rs. 100-0-0; Pandit S. B. Misra, Indore Rs. 100-0-0; Purbhoodas Jeevandas Rs. 100-0-0; Ramarakhmal Chopra of Cownpore through Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. Rs. 100; Collections from upcountry through Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. Rs. 77-0-6; Pupils of High Schools for Indian Girls, Poona Rs. 68-0-0; A Group of Parsi Sympathisers Rs. 65-0-0; Dr. and Mrs. K. N. Karanjia Rs. 60-0-0; E. C. Earl, Nissim Bagh, Srinagar Rs. 58-13-6; C. M. S. Emmanuel Church Girgaon, Offerings by the English Congregation on 23rd September Rs. 54-8-6; Students of the Girls' High School, Ahmedabad Rs. 53-5-6; B. P. Medan Rs. 51-0-0 C. M. Cursetji Rs. 51-0-0; Mr. Giles Rs. 50-0-0; Sir J. B. Wood, Resident in Kashmir Rs. 50-0-0; Haroon Jafer Mahomed Rs. 50-0-0; S. F. Winckly, Srinagar Rs. 50-0-0; Capt. Theo. Chalmers, Jodhpur Rs. 50-0-0 Capt. W. L. St. P. Bunbury, Quetta Rs. 50-0-0; J. Bracewell Ahmedabad Rs. 50-0-0; Shri Krishna Rs. 50-0-0; H. E. Harrington Rs. 50-0-0; Babe and Sisters Rs. 50-0-0; A. E. Mould Rs 50-0-0; Lieut.-Colonal R. W. Anthony I.M.S., (Hyderabad Sind) Rs. 50-0-0; Dr. R. B. Billimoria Rs. 50-0-0; G. R. Chaubal and Sons Rs. 50-0-0; All Saints' Church, Kolhapur Rs. 41-0-0; All Saints' Church, Srinagar 40-0-0; J. D. Engineer Rs. 40-0-0; Nassin Bagh Congregation per Rev. E. D. Lucas, Srinagar Rs. 37-15-3; Collection in Church on 23rd September, from Industrial Settlement, Hubli, through A. L. Bradbury Rs. 27-12-0; Abdulhussein Shaikh Sharafally Rs. 25-0-0; In Sad Memory of my dear late husband Shapurji Mistry Rs. 26-0-0; Mgr. L. C. Pera Colaba Rs. 25-0-0; Diwan Bahadur Kashinath R. Godbole Rs. 25-0-0; W. M. Jashi, Amalner Rs. 25-0-0; V. Y. Despande of Anjanishghi Rs. 25 The Rev. I. Bomford, Chaplain of Kashmir Rs. 25-0-0; The village people of Vadala Mission Rs. 22-10-0; Collections from Dhandhuka through Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd Rs. 20-0-0; A Parsi Lady Rs. 20-0-0; The Hon. Presidency Magistrate's Court, Girgaum Rs. 20-0-0; Jamsheti Byramji Jeejiblicy Rs. 20-0-0; Hussain B. Tyabji Rs. 20-0-0; C. L. Ajmere Rs. 20-0-0; D. M. Prater, Savana Mills, Pondicherry Rs. 15-0-0; Robert Boyd, Cambay Rs. 15; Anonymous, Bombay 15-0-0; St. Barnabas Church, Manmad Rs. 15-0-0; Dr. P. Beli, Belgaum Rs. 12-8-0; S. W. P. Namdah Rs. 10-0-0; Vasudey G. Bhandarkar Rs. 10-0-0; A Parsi Rs. 10-0-0; B. L. H. Poona Rs. 10-0-0; Devi H. Martindale, Ahmednagar Rs. 10-0-0; Devi Sahai, Indore Rs. 10-0-0; C. G. Marathe, Ahmednagar Rs 10-0-0; The Headmaster Punjabee School, Sukkur Rs. 6-4-0; K. S. Dhurandar, Hyderabad Rs. 5-0-0; Dr. Brij Beharibal, Saharanpur Rs. 5-0-0; S. A. Vasavada, Ahmedabad Rs. 5-0-0; R. G. Rly., Room Sympathisers Rs. 5-0-0; G. W. Desai Rs 5-0-0; In Memory of Bai Chandibai Rs. 5-0-0; B. K. Jagirdar (Navsari) Rs. 5; Mrs. Kashibai Devdhar, Poona Rs. 5-0-0; Bavi, Rajkot Rs. 5-0-0; E. M. Kias of Jalna Rs. 3-0-0; Students of Girls High School, Ahmedabad Rs. 3-0-0; Muncherji D. M. Mahimwala Rs. 1; Total Rs. 2,58,323-7-3.

HUMIDIFICATION IN COTTON MILLS.

◆

GOVT EXPERT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

The Government of India have published to-day a report on humidification in Indian Cotton Mills by Mr. T. Malony, their adviser on humidification. The objects of the investigation as defined in the terms of reference were to suggest suitable means for regulating the atmospheric conditions in cotton mills so as to effect a marked amelioration in the atmospheric conditions without serious detriment to the industry. Very extensive observations were made to estimate the effect of the present conditions upon the health of the operatives and while it has not been definitely proved that the health is materially affected in every case, it is significant that the physique of the average cotton operative is much lower than that of workers of similar classes and wage earning capacity in other trades and that weight decreases after a few months' continuous service. The more uncomfortable conditions which usually existed in the weaving departments on account of higher percentage of humidity used did not seem to affect specially the physique of weavers who usually showed a higher average height and weight than in other departments, but this was probably due to selection. Even at a very high wet bulb temperatures the body temperatures of the factory workers at the end of a day's work did not show any especially large increase and were certainly not higher than in other trades where the atmospheric conditions were better; but at such times efficiency fell very considerably and fatigue was apparent. From a detailed study of sickness rates in a large number of mills there is reason to believe that the conditions existing in the weaving sheds in hot weather have an adverse effect on sickness rate for that department which must be accounted for to some extent by the enervating atmospheric conditions due to high humidity. There is also abundant evidence to show that when high temperatures were combined with a high degree of humidity the conditions were most distressing and uncomfortable and on humanitarian grounds even though the health may not be permanently affected something should be done to improve the conditions. Since at many times when these distressing conditions exist the degree of humidity obtaining is hardly sufficient for effective production. It would be inadvisable to improve the conditions by enforcing the use of a still lower percentage of air saturation and the two methods of obtaining better conditions are (1) reducing temperatures by more effective ventilation, roof-spraying, prohibition of the use of live steam. (2) Increasing the velocity of air in the department and thus increasing its cooling powers.

PRACTICALLY POSSIBLE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The recommendations made have been framed on practical possibilities in these directions and if adopted will, it is thought, add greatly to the comfort of the operative, very materially increase his efficiency and probably improve his general health. Mr. Malony's recommendations, are;—(1) It is desirable to fix a standard of ventilation for all factories and workshops in India on the basis of cooling power of air as measured by wet kata-thermometer: (2) The standard of ventilation demanded for different trades should take cognisance of the class of work performed and the degree of atmospheric cooling power demanded should be increased in accordance with the degree of muscular activity demanded by the work; (3) For cotton mills throughout India the ventilation should be such as to give a minimum cooling power of 11 mille calorjes per square centimetre per second at a height of 5 feet in positions usually occupied by an operative in the performance of his ordinary duties. This standard is very much lower than that recommended for sedentary workers in other countries, but would be sufficient to prevent visible perspiration in the majority of cases and would represent a vast improvement in the conditions usually found in the weaving sheds during the greater part of the year. Such a trandard he equally applicable in all departments and in all processes of cotton manufacture irrespective of whether humidity is artificially introduced into the room in which the particular process is carried on or not.

In order to give sufficient time for the mills to fit arrangements capable of producing the required standard of cooling the adoption of a ventilation standard measured by atmospheric cooling powers should be postponed until July 1st 1925. In the interim the atmospheric conditions in those departments in which artificial humidification is practised should be regulated in accordance with the readings of approved wet and dry bulb thermometers according to a given schedule. Artificial humidification by the introduction of live steam should be prohibited when the dry bulb temperature of the department reaches 85 deg. fahr. In building in which any process of cotton manufacture is carried on the use of corrugated or galvanised iron as a roofing material should be prohibited unless (a) covered by tiles slates or other roofing material or (b) underdrawn by wooden boards at least "3/4" inch in thickness or similar nonconducting material or (c) the average height of the room is more than 20 feet or (d) roof arrangements are made whereby the roof is kept cool by spraying with water whenever the shade temperature exceeds 95 deg. fahr.

OPIUM SUPPLY TO DUTCH EAST INDIES.

◆

RENEWAL OF AGREEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 29.

At the instance of the Dutch East Indies Government, the Government of India have agreed to the renewal of the agreement for the direct supply of opium at a fixed price to the Dutch East Indies for a further period of 5 years with effect from 14th January 1924.

A MEMORIAL FUNCTION.

◆

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 29.

The portrait of the late Sir Chandra Madhava Ghose, sometime Chief Justice of Bengal and fellow of the Calcutta University, was unveiled to-day at the Senate House by Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, Vice-Chancellor.

Sir Asutosh Mukherjee in asking Mr. Basu to unveil the portrait said that the late Sir Chandra Madhava was for many years a fellow of the University and for three years President of the Faculty of Law and a member of the Syndicate. In the discharge of his duties his action was characterised by indomitable courage and inflexible adherence to what he considered to be just and proper.

The Vice-Chancellor in unveiling the portrait said that the late Sir Chandra Madhava occupied the highest position given to the Indian in the service of his King and country and he maintained up to the time of his death a strong love for his country and his people. His worth as a social reformer has left a lasting impression on Bengal society.

ani's Delyar Jung
gate
Boy
N Mahomed's
G Ally's Hero

-Distance about
Petain

ace
ums
of Iraq
ty
ur's Arvil
ismark
bar.

YORK.

N ON CROWD.

DON, Sept. 29.
lisembarked here
reated a favour-
d of racing en-
The horse has
Course.—Reuter.

R FIGHT.

ON, Sept. 29.
entier have fi-
are sound, it
at Olympia.—

-STOP FLIGHT.

DON, Sept. 29.
feat has been
ship "Dizmude"
y flying since
to have beaten
top flight, over-
in one hundred
s to remain in
y-four hours.—

E CRASH.

DON, Sept. 29.
y and Corporal
roplane crash at

CING.

ESULTS

DON, Sept. 29.
ulted as follows:
.... 1
.... 2
.... 3
20 to 1 against
vely. Fourteen
one and a half
d the second and

CHES.

DON, Sept. 29.
ll match at Bel-
League beat the
two.
l at Ibrox Park
Third Lanark
er.

LF.

DON, Sept. 29.
on the American
ship defeating
the 36th hole.—

HES.

DON, Sept. 29.
re played in the

nil.
, one.
l.
one.
nil.
, nil.
l.
am, one.
il.
ea, nil.
, two.

e.
ce, nil.
one.
unty, eight.
, nil.
esday one.
ity, two.
one.

City, one.
ry, three.
n Section):—
e, one.
nil.
Town, one.
nouth, one.
City, three.
Athletic, nil.
wport, nil.
, three.
ford, one.
ity, nil.
nil.
hern Section):—
m City, one.
Rovers, one.
am, one.
City, two.
n, nil.
Halifax, nil.
erfield, nil.
rd, nil.
Alexandra, nil.
eerington, one.
gton, one.
ion):—
two.
yde, one.
, one.
ited, three.
ndee, three.
lydebank, two.
Hibernian, one.
Morton, nil.
Hamilton A, one.—

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

◆

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN LABOUR

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference was held on Saturday at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding. There was a large number of delegates present. Mr. N. M. Joshi, Chaiman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech said:—

You will all agree with me that by the starting of this Conference which, I hope, will continue to be held year after year, we are taking an important step in the work of the organisation of the working classes in the country. For some years past, there have been some Unions in this city. They have passed through various difficulties and several crisis, but have always persisted in their existence and are even growing in numbers and solidarity. At present there are 21 Unions in the Presidency and their membership is over 51276 their annual incomes amount to about Rs. 135,360 and their annual expenditure amounts to about Rs. 45,210. You also know that about four years back in October 1920, the first session of the All India Trade Union Congress was held in Bombay and since then it had met at Jharia and Lahore. I feel that defective in some respects though its organisation may be, it will be admitted that the formation of the Central organisation for the country has done much for the solidarity of the movement. If there are defects, and there are many of them, it is up to us to remove them. The strength or the weakness of the central organisation will be determined by the strength or the weakness of the constituent units. What is, therefore, necessary for the strength of the central organisation is that it should be supported by properly organised primary unions as well as by intermediary organisations. It is for the purpose of supplying this intermediary organisation that this conference is called on this occasion. In Bengal such Conference was started two years back and they have brought into existence the Bengal Federation of Trade Unions. I am glad that Bombay is following the example set by Bengal in the matter of Trade Union organisation.

POST-WAR CONDITIONS.

While conducting our deliberations, it will be necessary for us to keep in mind the times and circumstances through which we are now passing. During the war and even for some time after, the industries and commerce of the world were booming with abnormal prosperity. Now we are either reaching the normal state or in some industries are even below the normal on account of post-war troubles. People who had tasted high and abnormal profits find it difficult to be satisfied with the normal rate and they have lost all capacity to wade through even a temporary adversity. They did not make use of the abnormal prosperity to put industries on a solid footing. The war profits of the industries would have been more than sufficient to improve the conditions of the workers, to provide for their education and training as well as for the better organisation of the industry itself. But the war profits were frittered away in speculative dividends and when the normal or even the sub-normal times are coming, the industrialists of the world want only the working classes to bear the burden. All over the world, attempts are being made to reduce wages and in most cases they have succeeded.

Near at home at Ahmedabad they have done the same thing; and in Bombay notices are issued for the non-payment of bonus which, in effect, is the same thing as the reduction of wages. Not only are wages being reduced but there is a distinct change in the attitude of Governments and industrialists towards the working classes. During the war the work of the life of a human being had begun to be properly assessed and it seemed that the time had come for full recognition of the human rights of labour. The International Labour Conference held at Washington soon after the signing of the Peace Treaty had made a good beginning; Labour in India had also gained something. But as one who had opportunities of watching the position both in this country and outside, let me warn my friends in the labour movement that a distinct change for worse is now beginning. The change in the attitude of the Government of India towards the decisions of the Washington Conference and towards those of the succeeding one is worth noting.

We have also to remember that when the country is on the eve of fast industrial development it is our duty as representing the working classes in the country to insist that these classes will be adequately protected against the evils of industrialism by the provision against unemployment uncared-for-old age and sickness and others. The working classes not only need not be against industrialism but should welcome it, if it is established on right lines and with full recognition of the human rights of labour.

MR. BAPTISTA'S ADDRESS.

◆

In the course of his speech Mr. Baptista said: Workers must cultivate a healthy Trade Union "esprit de corps." We must inculcate this spirit into them. Without loyalty unions will not flourish, and will achieve little. There must be loyalty all round—loyalty to Members, Unions, Provincial Conferences and All-India Congress. These institutions may not be perfect. It is our duty and business to improve them. I rejoice to observe that you propose to call upon all workers' organisations "to make every effort to increase the efficiency and the strength of All-India Trade Union Congress." Whatever its present defects, no friend of labour is justified in ignoring it or acting disloyally towards it. It would be disloyal to accept nominations by Government as a Labour Delegate to the Geneva Conference without being recommended by the All-India Congress as in the past two years. Such acceptance would only sow the seed of dissension and disaster, and lower us in the estimation of the Labour Delegates assembling at Geneva.

RISE OF PRICES.

One of the most mysterious factors in the economic history of India is the great rise of prices. The Government of India Index figures show that prices rose from 100 in 1873 to only 114 in 1894. But in 1893 the mints were closed to free coinage of silver. The prices then rose from 114 in 1894 to 222 in 1914. The rise was rather rapid and continuous from 1894 to 1908. Assuming 100 for the basic period for 1890-94 the general average rose from 106 in 1904 to 44 in 1908 according to Mr. Datta. The late Mr. Gokhale drew the attention of Government to this puzzling phenomenon which was inflicting great hardship on the labouring classes. In 1910 the Government of India appointed Mr. Datta assisted by Messrs. Gupta and Shirras to investigate the problem of the Rise of Prices. His Report is a very valuable contribution to the economic and financial history of India, but it is rather speculative to be trustworthy and too optimistic to be convincing. The Great War has wrought havoc everywhere and shaken the foundations of belief in the economic world. A fresh investigation of the problem of the rise of prices and an All-India Conference on the cost of living would be beneficial whatever may be the world factors or the Indian factors that have contributed to the inflation of prices, and the resulting cost of living; there is one factor that should be forthwith eliminated, namely, the Currency Policy of Government. Many writers including our Bombay thunderer, Mr J. A. Wadia, allege that the change in the currency from Silver to Gold Standard and the heavy coinage of token Rupees, are really responsible for the high level of price in India. This allegation appears to me to be well founded, and it is desirable for Labour to examine it and submit its view to Government.

PROTECTION AND TARIFF.

India is governed by a people who profess to believe in free trade. But in the past England prohibited certain imports from India, punished importers or wearers, and closed the door against India by Tariff bars. When improved inventions had assured her of industrial supremacy she embarked upon free trade. But by insisting upon countervailing duties in India, England is really protecting herself against India. When Germany and Japan began to undermine the supremacy of England she felt a fancy for preferential tariffs. On the other hand, Indian industrialists are clamouring for protection so vociferously that Mr. Rothfeld, Co-operative Registrar, is surprised at "the rapid coming of Capitalism and Industrialism," is astounded at "Directors unabashed demanding heavy increase of taxation on many products without protest, suggesting that the evil of Capitalism was very near the door of India," and has warned his audience that "Large combines threaten to capture commerce, finance, and even politics." His panacea is Co-operation against Capitalism.

AGRICULTURE.

There can be no question but that the co-operative movement sagaciously conducted will bring blessings to agriculturists. Agriculture is the most important industry in India. From 50 to 80 per cent of the population depend on land for their daily bread. We are told that there are 370 million acres of arable land exclusive of forests and deserts of which 155 million acres are lying fallow. To make two blades grow where one grows, the remedy is the supply of nitrogen to be obtained from the atmosphere by electricity. The Tatas are working in this direction. Till this is possible in India manures and intensive cultivation are the chief remedies. Labour Banks, better prices by co-operative agencies eliminating middle men would stimulate extension in cultivation. Prohibition of export of food grains may be too drastic a remedy, but exports can be regulated by duties which will keep the internal prices lower than world prices, and bring in revenue which can be utilised for promoting agriculture. A small percentage of exports raise the price of the large quantity consumed in India. In the case of Burma rice there should be no duty on its exportation to India. In the case of raw materials like Jute there should be heavy export duty so that the Exchequer may receive the full benefit of world prices, or that the world's needs of jute articles may be manufactured in India and not Dundee. It is a matter for serious consideration whether the export of Jute should not be monopolised by the State as in the case of Opium. Food is indispensable. Production of food ought to be remunerative so that it may attract labour. An abundant supply of food-grains would mitigate the hardships now endured by workpeople.

INDUSTRIES.

Agriculture is important; but industries cannot be neglected. It will be conceded that an intelligent and industrious people should be economically self-contained. It should import nothing which it can produce or manufacture in the country, provided that the cost of production or manufacture is not unreasonable compared with the cost of importation. It would be better to export corn for coal if this be profitable and does not cause unemployment. But of course industrial developments must not be carried to dangerous heights. This is the case iwth England at present. Eightly per cent depend upon industries and some of these industries, especially piece-goods, depend upon foreign consumption. The development of the industry of piece goods and coal must affect England most adversely for coal and cotton govern. England. To prevent ruin by ensuring markets England is compelled to adopt the policy of enslaving other people, but this cannot last long in these democratic days. The spinning and weaving industry has been ruined by England's policy towards India.

PIECE-GOODS.

With regard to piece-goods the consumers may be divided into three classes. The richer class consume the major portion of the 240 crore yards imported from Lancashire. If they took to Khaddar or Indian Mill cloth, England would be ruined. The next class consume Indian Mill produce. These Mills produce 160 crore yards. But of these not even 5 per cent are of the same counts as Lancashire—cloth. India with a little protection can produce 80 per cent of the requirements of India. The third class consumes the produce of hand-looms. This comes to 100 crore yards giving work and bread to 7½ million spinners and weavers. The Khaddar movement has evidently given some impetus to hand-looms. Mr. Wadia tells us that the hand-loom weavers consumed Indian yarn worth above 20 crores, and in addition they took Lancashire yarns the imports of which were 4.36 crores in 1919-20, but increased to 13.58, 11.51 and 9.85 crores in 1920-21, 1921-22 and 1922-23, respectively. This may be due to the fact that our Mill-owners raised their prices enormously. In 1914 it was 10.2 annas per pound of grey longcloth. It was 10.2, 13.6, 20, 40, 30, 29, 26, 26 and 20 in the years 1915 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922 respectively. In 1914 the profits were 89 lakhs. They grew to 186, 312, 674, 497, 1,806 1,653 1559 and 727 in the succeeding years. During this period the consumption of cotton went up little, viz., 21.43 lakh bales to 22 lakh bales, and consequently the output of yarn and cloth increased but little. No fair share of this Goliathan profiteering fell to the lot of the operatives. But prices and profits are now falling. It will fall further rapidly if people will suspend purchases for a year. But the fall would unfortunately reduce the activity of the hand-looms. It is unwise to depend upon the maintenance of high prices by the Mill-owners. The true remedy is to devise some hand-loom that can produce ten times as much as hand-looms can now produce. This would enable hand-looms to compete successfully with power-looms in the neighbourhood where cotton is grown and find work for 3 or 4 millions. The co-operative movement may enable them to dispose of their produce without middlemen. The restoration of village republics would immensely increase the efficiency and popularity of the co-operative movement. If this be supplemented by education and sanitation, we would be advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people. This is the direction in which propaganda and organisation would be a real blessing. I understand, a hand-loom has been invented by some one in England which enables a weaver to earn from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a day at the present price of cloth.

SWARAJ.

But, comrades, all these are mere palliatives. The true remedy is Swaraj. But there can be no Swaraj without your help. Neither Liberals nor N. C. O.'s can attain Swaraj without you. And even with your help it is impossible unless you unite. Therefore, comrades, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to win. Swaraj will infuse a new spirit into every man. Without Swaraj no people can attain the full height of nationhood. Foreign rule may secure peace, order, and material benefits. But that will do no good to the soul of India—what doth it profit a man if he gains the whole world and suffer the loss of his soul! The same with Nations. With freedom for the body and the soul of India, she is destined to lead the world in the paths of principles which not only exalt a people but redound to the greater glory of our God and Maker. Therefore, comrades, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to win, and Smutses to smash.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following are [illegible] the resolutions passed.

1. This Conference requests the Government of India and the Government of Bombay to nominate in consultation with the organizations of the employees at least 5 representatives of Indian Labour in the Legislative Assembly two of whom should represent Labour in the Bombay Presidency and at least 5 Members in the Local Legislative Council to represent the Labour organisations in the Presidency; 10 representatives on the Municipal Corporation of Bombay 2 on the Board of the Improvement Trust and 2 on that of the Port Trust. 2. This Conference is of opinion that, on account of the industrial development that has already taken place and bids fair to [illegible] place very fast in the near future it has [illegible] necessary to provide Old Age Pensions, [illegible] and Un-employment Benefits for all [illegible] nised industrial and commer[illegible] [illegible] in the Country and request the Government to appoint a Committee to devise adequate Schemes. 3. This Conference requests the Government of India to immediately introduce legislation to prohibit the employment of women in factories, mines and on plantations six weeks before and six weeks after child-birth and provide adequate maternity benefits during the period of absence thus caused. 4. This Conference requests the Government of India and the Government of Bombay immediately to repeal all legislation that makes breach of contract of service a criminal offence, as well as all legislation that compels only the labouring classes to render service under some emergencies. 5. This Conference requests the Government of India and the Government of Bombay to prohibit without delay the production and sale of intoxicant liquors and drugs which are harmful both to the health and economic condition of the working classes in the country. 6. This Conference recommends to the Government of Bombay as well as to the Municipal Corporation of this city to make adequate provision of facilities such as open spaces, Gymnasia, theatres for the recreation of the working classes, in this city and other industrial areas. 7. This Conference emphatically protests against the want of facilities for ordinary human comfort during railway and steamer journeys for third class passengers and requests the Government of India to effect improvement in this respect without delay.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

8. (a) This Conference while congratulating the Government of Bombay for undertaking a scheme for the housing of industrial workers in the City, deplores several important defects in the plan of the buildings at present being built and suggests that the working classes should be consulted as to how the plan should be improved to meet their needs. It also further suggests that the working classes should have at least 5 representatives on the Advisory Committee of the Development Department who should be appointed in consultaton with who should be appointed in consultation with the Labour Organisations in Bombay. (b) This Conference also requests the Government of Bombay not to allow any new factory to be erected or the present factories to be extended, without adequate provision being made for the housing of the employees. 9. This Conference protests against the unjustifiable action of the mill-owners of Bombay in issuing notices for the non-payment of Bonus for 1923 and requests the mill-owners to cancel these notices. 10. This Conference while thanking the members of the Bombay Legislative Coucil for having obtained the extension of the Rent Act up to the end of the year 1924, is emphatically of opinion that the period is too short and that the end of the year 1928 should be the period up to which the Act should be extended. 11. This Conference requests the Government of Bombay to undertake legislation to regulate the hours of work, the weekly rest days and holidays, payment of overtime and for work on holidays, in commercial undertakings.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS.

12. (a) This Conference notes with serious concern the prevailing unemployment among the employees of Commercial and Industrial undertakings and urges upon the Government of India and the Government of Bombay to take immediate steps to investigate the problem and to devise means to relieve the distress. (b) This Conference also protests against the method of retrenchment adopted both in industrial and commercial undertakings by which the burden of retrenchment falls more heavily upon the low-paid sections than upon highly paid-officers. (c) It further protests against the practice of dismissing old servants in the name of retrenchment and engaging new men in their place. (d) It also suggests that while making retrenchment in the staff and among men the organizations of the employees should be previously consulted. 13. This Conference demands the granting of equal pay for equal work and strongly condemns the difference that exists between the salaries of Indian and European employees for the same work in the same office or department. 14. (a) This Conference urges upon the Government of India and the Government of Bombay the formation of National, Central and Local Joint Councils in all organised industries and Commercial undertakings including Railways, Post Office etc. (b) This Conference claims that it is necessary for the protection of the interests of the workers employed in industrial and) commercial undertakings that their representatives should have a place on the Advisory Committees and the Managing Boards of those concerns.

RAILWAYS AND LABOUR.

15. (a) This Conference resolves that the complete prospectus showing rules, regulations and privileges allowed by Railways to their old and new employees be notified to every employee in a booklet. (b) That the Government of India be requested to recommend to the Railway administrations in India and Burmah to recognize the Unions of Railwaymen on their respective lines. (c) That the daily-rated staff be brought on to the monthly establishment with equal privileges of that system and no Railwaymen be required to work for more than 8 hours a month and in the case of the clerical staff total hours of work in a month should be only 144. month should be only 144. (d) That the leave Rules in force on State managed Railways should also apply to Railways worked by Companies. (e) That all Indian subordinates on Railways be provided with decent house accommodation according to their position and provided with necessary conveniences as are at present afforded to European and Anglo-Indian staffs and where such question are not provided the men be allowed 25 p. c. of their respective salaries in lieu of house accommodation. (f) This Conference urges that employees in Subordinate grades who have necessary qualifications should be allowed to rise to the position of officers on Railways in preference to outsiders who are often taken direct from school with no previous Railway experience and engaged on probation and thus live on tax-payers money while they learn their future duties. (g) That the representatives of the employees on Railways should be appointed on the Central and Local Advisory Councils that have been formed or are being ofrmed (h) dia to extend the benefit of the recent decision of the Secretary of State regarding the payment of gratuities even to those who have retired or resigned or to the families of those who have died before 12th July 1922. (i) This Conference protests emphatically against the B. B. & C. I. Rly., administration for not granting the gratuities to those of their retiring employees nor to the heirs and dependents of those deceased employees who had taken part in strikes before 1922 although such strikes have been condoned by H. E. the Governor-General-in-Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

16. This Conference protests against the practice followed in the Port Trust of superseding the claims of dock-clerks of long standing while filling up permanent posts and suggests that such clerks should be invariably made permanent at least after 3 years service. This Conference urges upon the Government of India to raise the status of menials serving in the Postal and Telegraph Departments, on Railways and in other Government Departments by giving them all the privileges regarding leave and pension as are given to the other classes of Government servants. 18. This Conference requests the Government of India to adequately raise the salaries of Postmen, menials in the Postal Department, Delivery Peons, Hamaldas and Munshi clerks in the Telegraph Department and to reduce their hours of duty as asked by the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union and the Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union. 19. This Conference protests against the action of the Government of India in nominating Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhari as the workers' delegate for India though his nomination was not supported by a majority of the Workers' organizations in the country. 20. This Conference calls upon the Workers' organizations in the country to make every effort to increase the efficiency and strength of the All-India Trade Union Congress in order that it should be able to fulfil the purpose as the Central organ of the organized workers of India. 21. This Conference resolves that the following persons to form "The Bombay Provincial Committee of Trade Unions" for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary in the interests of the working classes [illegible] the Province.

ECHO OF AGRA RIOTS.

◆

ALLEGED SHOOTING FROM A HOUSE.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Sept. 29.

One Mohanlal, a servant of Seth Jaswant Rai, a contractor and Municipal councillor of the Agra Cantonment, was put up before Mr. Raj Narain Brahmwar, City Magistrate, charged under section 326 I.P.C. with having, it is alleged, wounded some Mahomedans by firing shots at them during the recent Moharram riots. The prosecuting Inspector appeared for the Crown. Mr. Nirt Kishore Mehta, vakil, defended the accused. Evidence was led to show that the injured Mahomedans had gone to see the Tazia procession when there was an altercation near Seth Jaswant Rai's house between Hindus and Mahomedans and four shots were fired.

Witness No. 1 named Sunneo heard three shots. They were from the roof of Seth Jaswant Rai's house. When the fourth shot was fired the witness was hit in both the legs. He could not say who fired as the witness was hit from behind. Witness became unconscious and recovered consciousness in hospital next morning.

Witness No. 2, Ismail Khan, saw a Tazia on the ground and the Hindus obstructing its progress. The Mahomedans said, "We shall go this way as we have always done and." Bricks were thrown from a house with a [illegible] office below and the Tazia was damaged. A man with a red turban and white shirt shouted "Achal, Fire on." Two or three reports were heard and the witness was shot in both the legs. He could not say from which house the shots came but thought they were fired from a roof. The witness felt exhausted. He has shown to the District Magistrate and sent to the hospital, where he was under treatment for 22 days. The witness could not identify the man with the red turban as the witness was blind in one eye and the other was weak.

Witness No. 3 said that the shots were fired from the house of Jaswant Rai. One shot struck the witness in the head and he became unconscious. Jaswant fired the gun shots from his roof, and the witness saw him doing so. Continuing witness said "I can't identify Jaswant. I did not see him." Witness was drenched in blood and went to the hospital where the doctor washed his wounds. The witness did not know the accused.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

BENARES POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

◆

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. [illegible]

The Provincial Political Conference [illegible] coming off on 13th, 14th and 15th October at Benares. Owing to the arrest of the [illegible] president-elect, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Murarilal will probably be [illegible] by the Provincial Council to preside. The Provincial Volunteer and Khilafat Conferences will be held during the same dates in the same pandal. Doctor Kitchlew has been requested to preside over the Volunteers' Conference. Great resentment prevails among Congress workers on Pt. Jawaharlal's arrest. The starting of civil disobedience by the the Congress is favoured [illegible]

DR. STRESEMANN.

◆

(Continued from page 6.)

leader Bassermann. The close and personal contact existing between both men and their friendship with the then chancellor Fuerst Buelow found its outward expression in some harmoniously spent holidays on the sea side in Norderney.

Founder of People's Party.

As in 1909 the conservative liberal bloc broke asunder, turning Fuerst Buelow out of office, Stresemann was at the head of the "Hansa Bund" that important organisation founded for the reason of industrial and commercial opposition against the intended "Agrarian [illegible]." In the 1912 elections Stresemann was defeated [illegible] once his personal friend Bassermann [illegible] had become homeless in the party elections of the year 1903. The faction however [illegible] their leaders feeling keenly the loss [illegible] hard to reserve for him as soon as possible an open seat in the Reichstag. [illegible] excitements of the war resulted in an early sickliness of the national-liberal party leader Bassermann his intimate friend Dr. Stresemann was recognized despite his youth as the given leader of the party. When the thunderstorm of the [illegible] revolution 1918 broke forth, [illegible] changing the constellation of the civil parties Stresemann led the majority of [illegible] national-liberal friends to the "German Peoples Party," his latest foundation [illegible]. The first Reichstag elections after the revolution brought a rather disappointing result for the new party, so that since that time *the realization of a great political consolidation* became the leading idea of Stresemann. Soon he had in view [illegible] liberal party, soon an extensive [illegible] soon more than that the "Great Coalition" embracing even the socialist party [illegible]

The Great Coalition.

Now he has begun his political rule [illegible] sign of that Great Coalition which he cannot according to his whole giftedness and to his political genesis direct otherwise than in an *outspoken accentuation of economy and a sharp pronunciation of foreign policy*. On account of the distressing times however his attitude towards economy and foreign policy has become very much changed in comparison to the times of the German naval movement and the active colonial policy, Dr. Stresemann was very much interested in at that time.

His accession to office in which he has reserved himself the right of decision in questions of foreign policy falls in a period in which the parliament has expressed the desire to do away with the passivity in questions of foreign policy and to take a more active course. The difficulties in that respect have however never been greater than present, so that the new Chancellor will have ample opportunity to show his ability in the tackling of the most thorny problems of modern German international policy.

CAUSE LIST.

(MONDAY, October 1.)

BEFORE THE HONBLE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN AND THE HONBLE MR. JUSTICE COVAJE.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

3-23—4599-21—Jamsedji K and D, Peer Cassumshaw Chisti v Gulmahomed Ebrahim and another, Ardeshir H D and Co.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

5623-22—Thakoredas and Co., Laloobhai Pragji and Co., Matthuradas Topen and others, Payne and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

6575-22—Dabholker and J, Maganlal Bhagwandas v. Shankerrao Mangeshrao Sa ar and another, Dharamsy D and Co.

6336-22—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee v. Fred. Mitchell and another, N C Dalal.

6065-23—Tyebji D and Co., Gulabchand Punamchand v. Baktavarmal Bhuraji, Dubash and Co.

6728-23—Payne and Co., Lalji Ghellabhai and Co. v. N Purshotam and Co., Tyebji D and Co.

6913-23—Thakoredas and Co, Virchand Panachand v Nathu Gulab and Co., Paralker and M.

2791-23—Malvi M R and Co., Manilal Karamchand v Harilal Damodher and another, Dastur and Co.

6542-23—M V Kokhale, Pandharinath Balkrishna Raut v Bhao Ganpat Naik, N C Dalal.

211-23—Mansukhlal H M and Co., The Bharat Oil Paint and Industrial Co. Ltd v. J D Sanghni and others, N C Dalal, Manubhai and Co.

2652-23—Purnanand C and J., Gopal Purshotam v Thaker Padamsi Haribhai, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

6930-23—Captain and V, Shambhuprasad Khodidas and another v. Mowji Madhav and others.

6369-22—Payne and Co., Vassanji Naranji and others v. Joshi Chaturbhuj Bhanji and others, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1239-21—Malvi M H and Co., Shiramdas Malamir and Co. v. Bholamal Viranjandas, Matubhai J and M.

1271-21—Craigie B and C, Runchoddas Purshotam and Co. ,Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. Payne and Co.

1817-19—Motichand and D, Bhailal Gulabdas v Purshotam Gordhandas and another, Munchershaw and N Mathubhai J and M.

664-21—Dubash and Co., Maneckchand Jatchand v. Udamsey Ludha and another, in person.

6452-21—Captain and V, Velji Keshavji v. Premchand Nandlal M B Chothia.

6666-21—Ferreira and V, Padamsey Damoder v. Hirji Keshavji and another Mulla and M.

7162-21—Chitnis K and M, D S Mehta and Co, v. Mahomed Essa Madraswala, Perreira and V.

6258-21—Ardeshir H D and Co., Haji Ismail Haji Noormahomed v. Bhagwati Prasad and others, Dubash and Co.

729-20—Mulla and M, Abdul Tyeb and others v. Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., Shroff and V.

809-20—Pandia and Co., Gokaldas Tricumji v. Harivalabhdas Bechardas and others, Malvi M R and Co. Parshotamrai and Co., Kharas and Co.

6067-23—Chitnis K and M, Maneckji Dinshawji Cooper v T R Pratt Ltd and another, Mulla and M.

1567-22—Matubhai J and M, The Bank of Morvi Ltd. v. M R Sahat and others, M B Chothia, Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

6187-23—Patell and S. Haji Hussein Ebrahim Mahomedbhai Gulamhussein and others Judah and S.

6468-23—Payne and Co., Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam, Deokaram Lamji.

6646-23—Payne and Co. Puranmal Goolraj Singhani v Krishnalal Hiralal, M B Chothia.

6817-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Munshi Mahomed Ali Toongekar and others, Shavak D Davar.

6903-23—Merwanji K and Co. Ebrahim Mulla Mahomedally, Ahmedalli Kaderbhai and others.

6868-23—Thakoredas and D, Akbarally Lookmanji v M A Hassanally and others, N C Dalal.

6087-23—Payne and Co. Jiwanlal Panalal and others v Lallu Jairam Mistry, Pathare and Co.

6062-23—Payne and Co. Jiwanlal Panalal and other Shah Chimanlal Goculdas, Shah and Ch.

6150-23—Captain and V, Kazi Abdul Latiff Londay and others v. Abdul Sakur Dada, Jehangir M and S.

6159-23—Mulla and M, Bai Navajbai Maneckji Contractor v. Feroz Cawasji Umrigar, Shamrao M and H.

1914-23—Tyabji D and Co, Abdul Gaffer bin Shaikh Yonnas and another v Hakim Sayed Mahomed Abbu Usuf Isphani.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 42.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

6632-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Achratlal Harilal and another v. Sadanand Ramkrishna and another Dikhit M and Co.

729-23—Crawford B and Co. Sanders Rehders and Co., Ltd. v Artur Beneschi and another, Ardeshir H D and Co against 2nd Deft only.

4727-22—Merwanji K and Co. Rampratap Brijmohandas and Co. v. Gourishanker, son of Kashiram, Malvi M R, and Co.

6191-19—Mehta L and Co., Valji Bhanji v. Bhutaji Bhoramal.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

1-23—Mohile and P, Ramji Purshotam Josi v. The British Motor Schooner Rainbow Co., Shamrao M and H.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S REPORT.

2144-21—Mantri and Co., Shaikh Ismail Shaikh Hussein and others v. Bai Fatmabai widow and another, Pandia and Co., Soonderdas and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2805-20—Amin and D, Madhavji Kanji v. Vithal Atmaram and another, Mohile and P, Judah and S.

SHORT CAUSES.

1577-23—Purnanand C and J, Manilal Mohanlal v. Mohanlal Ranachand and another, Motichand D, Unwalla P. and P.

1946-22—Captain and V, Gajanan Bhugwandas v. Tansukh Sarung, Daphtary F and D.

2586-23—Mulji Th. and Co., Takoredas Ranchoddas v. P Vithaldas and Co., Ferreira and V.

2359-23—Rele and Co., Ranchoddas Pragji and Co. v. Ambalal Hiralal, Vrajlal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

6074-23—Shamrao M and H, Baji Bachoo and another v. Esmailji Velshi, Matubhai J and M.

3301-22—Mehta L and Co., The Climax Industrial Syndicate v. The Sipra Cotton Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd., Thakoredas and D, Little and Co.

1647-22—Rustomji and G Jamnadas Parbhudas Moreshwar Mahadeo Durve and others, M V Gokhale Sukhtankar and G.

1363-18—Dabholker and Co., Bai Jasmantbai Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and another, Chitnis K and M.

2721-20—Malvi M R and Co. The Official Assignee Bherumal Behumal and others Bhaishanker K and G.

1885-22—Mulla and M, Haji Tarmahomed Ayub Adamali Alibhai and Co. Jamsetji and D.

3348-10—Hiralal and Co. Moosa Haji Abubaker v Abdul Rahim Tajudin and others, In Person.

1052-20—Mehta L and Co. Bai Goribai v Murarji Jeram Naranji, Tyabji D and Co.

1723-22—Motichand and D, Jasrup Sardarmal Ramratan Motilal, Tyabji D and Co.

3324-20—Dubash and Co., Khusaldas Girdhardas and Co. v Thaker Narandas Dwarkadas, Amarchand and M.

383-21—Amin and D, Nanibai widow s Shantilal Bhaichand and Co., Matubhai J and M.

828-21—Smetham B and L, A S Karimbhoy and Co. v. Bhicumchand Tejmal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1009-21—Dabholker and Co, Lakhmaji Talaji and Co., Shivmukhrai Umrassing, Mulla and M.

1669-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Gosho Kamisigi Kaisha Ltd v Jamnadas Harakhji Shamrao M and H.

S C Ct.—574/6363-21—H S Poonegar Jehangir v. Khursetji Gadiali, Ardeshir H D and Co.

509-21—Wadia G and Co., D M Wadia v. The Secretary of State for India in Council and another, J C G Bowen.

1860-21—N C Dalal Sunderji Chunda Chanda Dungersy and others, Malvi M R and Shamrao M and H.

2048-21—Madhowji and Co., Vithaldas Damoder v Damoder Jaising and others, Kharas and Co.

2093-21—Malvi M R and Co. Sir Hakumchand Sarupchand Kt. v Dossabhai Cursetji Soonawalla, Captain and V.

2116-21—Mulla and M. Ali Mahomed Kamroodin and aonther v The Bombay Presidency Land and Building Co. Ltd., Mehta L and Co.

2134-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Mahomed Salim Sadarvi v Ratilal Wardhman Shah, Amin and D.

3474-21—Surajmal and Co, Hanumanbhai Harsukhbhai Nariman Nathumal and another, Amin and D.

1503-21—M B Chothia, Mayaukhlal Panachand Thacker v Shivlal Nathubhai, Madhowji and Co.

2057-19—Mulla and M, Shah Kanji Khodidat Sha Kantilal Popatlal, Amarchand and M.

2068-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Damji Deosey and Co v Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co., Craigie B and C.

S C Ct. 509/2234-20—Ardeshir H D and Co., Ratanchand Yenalram and others v. Mulchand Mungee, Dubash and Co.

1864-21—Amarchand and M, Ebrahim Abdul Rahim and Co. E D Sassoon and Co. Wadia G and Co.

1452-20—Jamsedji R and D, Nazarali Adamji Kothari and others, Mahomedali Adamji and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

2039-21—Craigie B and C, L and F Bahroclough and Co. Ltd (in liquidation) v Kadarbhai Essofali Khoja, Payne and Co.

1206-23—Soonderdas and Co., Long De Mello v. Antulabai, Mulla and M.

1893-21—Jamsedji R and D, Tulsidas Tejpal Maganlal Chunilal Ghia, N C Dalal.

1884-21—Chitnis and K, D Shantilal Kantilal and Co. v. Alibhai Chagla and Co. Smetham B and L.

1390-18.—Mulji Th. and Co., Bhimaji Motiji and Co. v. Sitabai widow, Captain and V.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR ARGUMENT OF RULE NISI

(In Chambers).

Re Commission Zanzibar, Perreira an dV. Javerbai widow, v Parshotamrai T Mankad, Malvi M R and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

Re. Indian Arb. Act Re. Joharmal Pasari v. Edgelow G W and Co. Joharmal Pasari Gulabrai Kedarmal Wadia G and Co.

O S. 5356-22—Mehta L and Co Bhurabhai Jeram Mistri v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas Malvi M R and Co.

4823-21—Mathubhai J and M, Khoja Mahomed Hassam Ezifully Haji Mirza Ebrahim and others, Daphtary F and D.

1397-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Eustace Daffern and other v Ali Mahomed Nathalal and Co., Little and Co.

Re. G and W's Act, Dabholker and J Re. Kashibai minor v. Purshotam Ludha, Petitioner, Vachha and Co.

Re Indian Arbitration Act, Re. Award 75-223—Pandia and Co. Hansraj Khimji Petitioner Odhavji Ladha, Respondent Matubhai J and M.

2700-21—Malvi M R and Co., Kesarbai widow v. Karunashanker Kalidas and others, Dubash and Co.

2233-23—Little and Co., Trimbak Dwarkanath Dhairyon v. The Advocate-General Bombay, Little and Co.

Re. G and Wds. Act—Thakordas and Co. Re: K Jairam Bala Shroff a minor v. Dwarkadas Ramchandra, Petitioner, Judah and S.

FOR FRAMING OF ISSUES

2733-22—Mulla and M, Nandlal Birdichand and anr v Debi Dutt Premsukhdas and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

3220-23—Khandwalla and Chh. Chimanlal Premchand v. Magniram Dhanmal and others, Thakoredas and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2175-22—Mulla and M Karim Sulleman v. Dada Vali Mahomed.

LONG CAUSES.

Vol. 2-22—3685-19—Matubhai J and M, Sha Tricumji Damji and Co. v Virji Khanji and others, Raghvaya N and Co.

2454-22—Dabulker and Co Jerup Teju and Co., Abdul Khadar Haji Abdulla, Vaclia and Co.

2499-22—Bhaishanker K and G, Gadmal Gaman mal v Bankeylal and Co., Motichand and D.

3059-22—M V Koghale, Sakharam Vaman Joshi and another v G B Ponker and another, Soonderdas and Co.

4939-22—Captain and V, Dattalal Gondka v. Thakersidas Nandlal N C Dalal and Co.

934-22—Thakoredas and Co Manilal Bhagirath v. The Bombay Shingh Supply Co., N C Dalal.

3019-19—N C Dalal, Chunilal Oglad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1627-22—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co., The Indian Engineering Co. Jamsetji R and D

1497-19—Edgelow G W and Co., Devidutt Premsukhdas and others v. Tricumdas Sadura mand others Tyabji and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v. Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghnaya N and Co., Krishnaji Lumbaji v. Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co., Mulla and M.

231-20—Little and Co., Marshall and Co. v. Kanshik Bros. and Co., G. B. Pandya.

1018-20—Captain and V, Udaram Bhagwandas and Co., Khatri Damoder Gopaldas, Amin and D.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji Ganijan Mahomed R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M Maganlal Parbhudas Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4963-22—Vacha and Co., Mansing Shivprasad Ramchandra Dalichand—Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia and Co, Ranchorlal Chagonbhai Desai Manilal Chunilal Shroff and others—Fereira and V.

4732-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkas Narayandas V Dossa and Co., Amarchand and M.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA

In the Divosion Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2358-23—N C Dalal, Jamsedji Dinshaw v. Chimanlal Chaganlal and another, Amarchand and M.

1935-23—Chubb and Co., A Durst v Akberally Mahomedally and Co., Khanderao L and M.

LONG CAUSE.

1385-23—Purnanand C and J, Popatlal Amarchand v Shah Kanjibhai Dossabhai and others, Tyebji D and Co.

4701-22—Motichand and D Meghji Amarsy Bai Motibai and another—Wadia G and Co.

3349-22—[illegible] and Co, Dulichand Ramchand Gangasaran Tataram and others, Thakoredas and Co., Kanga and Co.

3854-22—Dabholkar and J Doongersy Nathoo v Cooverji Khaisey and another, Shamrao M and H.

278-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Yahejabhai Shaikh Abdul Kayani v. Khoja Mhomed Hoosein Deshtully, Matubhai J and M.

1187-23—Ardeshir H D and Co., Nathubhai Bhukhandas v. Bai Jekor widow, Jehangir G and B.

1309-23—Payne and Co. Sarabhai Surajmal and Co. v Shah Chhabidas Vattinbhai, Khandwalla and Chh.

1372-23—Little and Co., Joseph Hurma and another v M B Mehta and Co., Khandwalla and Chh.

1788-23—Mulji Th. and Co., Jumabhai Sheriff and Sons v Chhaganbhai Mehta, Payne and Co.

2070-23—Purnanand C and J. Narsu Monji v M P De Andrade, Andrade and Co.

705-23—Mulla and M Sorabji Rustomji Patell v. Pirojshaw Sorabji Mehenti, Chitnis K and M.

1328-23—Madhowji and Co., Jivraj Dayal v. Pragji Mohanji Kothari, Mulla and M.

661-23—Payne and Co., Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Co. Ltd., Bhalabhai Nanabhoy Jhaveri, Edgelow G W and Co.

810-23—Little and Co., J C Gammon (Bombay) Ltd. v Tyabally Camroodin Jariwalla, Merwanji K and Co.

1712-23—Paralker M and B, Anant Balwant Modak v Laxman Janardhan Pandit, Manilal and K.

1146-23—Khambatta and Co., Natha Gulab and Co., v Shamsoodin Sadrudin Syed and others Vachha and Co.

1566-23—M B Chothia, Lakhmichand Khetsey Poonja, v Abdul Haji Habib Khan, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2017-23—Malvi M R and Co., Jaswantrai Churamani, Dinanath and Co., Wadia G and Co.

2033-23—G B Pandia, Hajarimal Mehtaji and Co. v Atmaram Kerbe Mantri, Sukhtanker and G.

MR. B. S. PATHIK.

LETTER TO UDAIPUR MAHARAJ KUMAR.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Ramnarayan Chaudhary, Secretary, Rajasthan Sevasangha, Ajmer to His Highness the Maharajkumar Sahab of Udaipur:—

To, The Private Secretary, His Highness the Maharajkumar Sahib, Udaipur.

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you kindly convey the following lines to His Highness the Maharajkumar Sahib and let me know the result as early as possible:—

The arrest of Shriyut B. S. Pathik, our resident and the sincerest friend of Mewar marks the climax of the repressive policy which unfortunately has found sanction under a regime whose conspicuous feature as expected, ought to have been conciliation and reform. The arrest of the oldest servant of Mewar among public workers, who has by his fine advice and powerful influence done more than any other individual to preserve peace and inculcate patriotism and loyalty among his followers who at times seemed to be provoked beyond endurance to commit violence or turn from feelings of fidelity to their prince—the arrest of such a friend in deed, if not in words, is, to say the least, unbeseeming, uncalled for and unjustifiable. To this, I can only add that the means Your Highness has been advised to adopt is sure to defeat the end.

What I am concerned with as I have pointed out in my yesterday's telegram, is the dangerous state of Mr. Pathik's health which has been anything but satisfactory ever since he undertook to serve Mewar and which at present is in a most critical condition. Mr. Pathik has so long been under the advice and treatment of such eminent physicians as Pandit Ramdayalu Sharma and Ramchander Sharma and Dr. Ambalal of Ajmer who are besides his personal friends and know his temperament better than any body else. They are, moreover, specialists in Sanghrahani, a fell disease from which Mr. Pathik is suffering. These gentlemen are, therefore the best fitted to be the eminent patient's medical advisers and helpers at present. I however do not insist on particular medicines. What I do wish to impress upon Your Highness is that Mr. Pathik be provided with the best medical help available. Nor can I lay too much stress upon food which must needs be light and nutritious and of which fruits and milk must form a necessarily large part.

Equally essential is the supply of literature both current and solid. It needs no mention that to a man devoted to literary pursuits and public life as Mr. Pathik has been, mental starvation is worse than any physical discomfort.

Last but not the least, is the question of legal help and facilities for communication with friends. These are not only the minimum deserts of a political prisoner but are also in keeping with the best principles of justice.

Finally let me assure Your Highness that I am asking for nothing new or extraordinary. The facilities I am pleading to obtain for my chief are afforded to political prisoners by all civilized Governments and are not without precedent under your own rule. I cannot conclude without appealing to Your Highness against any act of omission not to speak of wilful commission, likely to prejudice Mr. Pathik's health or justice being done to him. For I believe any such mistake is bound to reflect adversely on chivalry and magnanimity of heart for which Mewar has stood from times immemorial.

JAMIAT SESSION AT COCANADA.

The Secretary, Jamiat, Delhi wires:—

The annual session of the Jamiatulmai-Hind will be held at Cocanada under the presidentship of Shaikhul-ulma Maulana Husainahmad Naib Shaikh-ul-Hind.

ASSOCIATED PRESS AND JAITO INCIDENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The policy of the Associated Press of India is to be an impartial recorder of facts and to maintain an absolutely neutral attitude amidst conflicting interests. We generally abstain from publicly replying to criticism of our work, but nevertheless take note of any fair-minded and helpful criticism for the improvement of our Service.

In view, however, of the persistent unjustified attacks of the Shrimoni Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee through its communiques, and particularly the attack contained in its long note published in the "Tribune" of September 22nd we feel called upon to state our position.

It will be agreed that there are only four sources for a News Agency.

(a) the version of its accredited representatives.

(b) Official communiques.

(c) Communications issued by public bodies and public men of recognised standing.

(d) Other sources.

To report the Akali movement at Jaitu (Nabha) we sent a correspondent. As admitted by the Committee the State authorities did not see their way to permit him to continue his work, and asked him to leave the territory. The Official sources are practically silent and no communique has yet been issued on the subject. As for the S. G. P. C.'s communications, we have consistently given publicity to those portions of them, which contain news as distinct from the propaganda that is inseparable from the publications of an organisation whose sole object is to forward its own cause.

It will thus be seen that with the refusal by the State authorities to allow our own correspondent to report first-hand information, and in the absence of official communiques, and in view of the fact that the Committee's announcements naturally take a partisan view, the Associated Press has to fall back upon 'other sources' for maintaining a service to meet the news requirements of its constituents, who represent every political section in the country. 'Other sources' not being as reliable as the normal sources, matter may sometimes creep in which may not be borne out by facts. But on the whole we feel that our correspondents and informants on the fringe of the Nabha territory have served us with messages regarding Nabha which have not been unsatisfactory, and certainly not deserving the malevolent attack by the S. G. P. C.

As to the specific charges against the Associated Press version, these mainly are (a) our characterisation of the gatherings at Jaitu as 'political Diwans' and (b) our report of a fracas of Akalis with the troops. There is a very substantial section of opinion which considers that any attempt at restoration of a Maharaja to Gadi is more political than religious. After listening to the speeches in the Diwans, our correspondent was convinced that the Diwans were political and reported to us accordingly.

As for the reported violence of an Akali jatha, the only difference between our report and that of the S. G. P. C. is that, while admitting that a fracas did occur, the Committee observes that those responsible for it were not 'non-violent Akalis' but other Sikh and Muhammadan sympathisers from a neighbouring village 'who are not devoted enough and patient enough to submit to the iron discipline of the Akali circle.' This fully confirms our report of a fracas which is the main point at issue, and as to whether the Sikhs who took part in it were Akali Sikhs or not, cannot be easily distinguished.

It is not our purpose to go into any detailed criticism of the statements of the S. G. P. C. and we assure them that we always welcome helpful criticism and in times of emergency and difficulty are always thankful for any help from public bodies in recording events in their true perspective. But we expect a better appreciation of our position than an unfair and unjust attack of our work because we cannot take cognizance of everything that comes from the Publicity Officer of a propagandist organisation.—Yours, etc., etc.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF INDIA.

Simla, September 27.

"SWARAJ PARTY CANDIDATES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I hope for a short space in your renowned paper to remove the misunderstanding appearing in Mr. G. C. Kapadia's correspondence that appeared in your issue of the 28th instant under "Swaraj Party Candidates" heading? Perhaps it might have remained out of sight of Mr. Kapadia that a selection Committee of the Gujarat Swaraj Party consisting of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, Prof. J. C. Swaminarayana and Dr. M. M. Mehta have selected the following candidates for the Surat District two seats: Dr. M. K. Divit L.M.S. etc., Mr M. R. Vidyarthi M.A., BSc., L.L.B., and this has been published under the signature—to speak officially—of the General Secretaries, Gujarat Swaraj Party, in almost all vernacular papers of Bombay and Surat and also in the "Maratha" of Poona. Hence as Mr. Kapadia will see the guilt shall not lie at the Swaraj Party but it will lie at the voters if our Congressmen are not returned as have been the exhortation of Sjt. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

Mr. Kapadia's picture of the bewilderment of the voters cannot be denied for it must be boldly told that the Swaraj Party has not and appears not as yet to have made up their mind to do anything—except a few publications made here and there. If the Swaraj Party think this much propaganda enough to win the front or if it has in mind the name of Congress and of members being Congressmen behind its back it is as such an idle hope which never brings success. To remove the bewilderment of the voters the Party must organize propaganda work to its earliest possibility if it has been truly out to break the bureaucracy's instrument.—Yours etc.,

BHADRA M. BHATT

Surat, Sept. 28.

LEGISLATIVE A

MR. BELVI'S CAND

Dr. Belvi in the course
all Non-Muslim Voters fo
Assembly in the Southern

In view of the permissive
ly passed at the Special
Indian National Congress
the important question of
cils I crave leave to offer
date for election by you t
Assembly on behalf of the
Party. I had the privile
public for ten years in th
lative Council from May
1920 as a representative of
in the Southern Division,
enough to be returned at
elections after a tough co
occasion.

I had stood as a cand
to the Legislative Assemb
1920 as a member of the C
Party formed by the late
But I withdrew my candid
to the resolution on the
passed by the Indian N
its special Sessions held
1920.

I am a graduate in la
of Bombay and a High
have practised the law
years, and have served
as an elected Councillor
Municipality of Belgaum
honour to be an elected
years. I presided over N
Bombay Provincial Confer
in 1914 and was Chairman
Committee of the Provincia
at Belgaum in 1916 at whic
nent part in persuading t
lowers of Lokamanya Tila
Indian National Congress
country. I have been one
sidents of the Indian Ho
founded by he late Lokma
since its inception in April

I moved in the Bombay
several important resolutio
lishment of the present K
Dharwar, the vindication
vatandar Kulkarnis, the m
system of trial by jury at
use of public wells and
members of the so-called
in the Bombay Presidency
have done my level best
rights of Khots in the Kola
agriculturists in the Distr
the use of forest product
people in the Kalghatgi Ta
war District were saved f
secution under the Indian
my efforts in the Bombay L
The bridge at Kamatgi a
the tank at Guledgud in th
are due to my persistent p
ment through interpellation
the Council. I have alw
of tyranny and petty harras
people by public servants.

Accepting as I do the
programme of Congress Swa
by Deshbandhu Das and
Nehru, I shall spare no p
their hands, in my own h
Legislative Assembly and t
the confidence you will ki
by extending to me your
forthcoming election.

POSTAL CONTR

To the Editor of "Th

Sir,—Last time when th
Postal contract for carryi
motor lorries within the
was decided in camera, i.
viting tenders from the p
appeared some correspond
ject emphasising the nec
tenders from the public i
the above. Probably as a
recently the Postmaster
tenders from the public fo
mails in the Bombay Ci
the tenderers to submit
respect of the above, for a
years' period, and this wa
to by the public, in as mu
five different parties who
tenders and claimed the a
laid down below, from t
ment:—

(1) Rs. 120,000 per ann
(2) Rs. 103,000 per ann
(3) Rs. 97,951 per annu
(4) Rs. 94,000 per annu
(5) Rs. 90,000 per annum

After this, about three
devoted to investigating th
tions of the parties who h
tenders and it was eventu
the authorities had decide
one year more the previo
thus give the benefit to th
sent contractor whose ten
Rs. 120,000 per annum,
that the condition of bus
being dull and the mark
ing at present, the old or p
should be continued for
rather than give the contrac
party for a long term of sev

The tender which showe
120,000 was thus accepted as
lowest one which showed
leave this matter here for t
judge so that they may thin
extravagance of the
partment. The lowest or
mediary tender between the
highest may, as well, have b
chance for one year on the sa
tion which led them to conti
vious contract on the grounds
business and frequent fluctua
market. But this they were
to do, and thus decided to spen
more after making a farce of
all the formalities of inviting
the public. The Daniel was
well played, but lo, it now tra
the whole parade was a sheer
start to finish and the judgment
predetermined.—Yours, etc.

RETRENC

THE 14 H. P. SUNBEAM.

Sunbeam design has always been clean and simple, rather than revolutionary, conservative but withal sound. The cars are neither made nor sold cheaply—the 14 h.p. touring four-seater costs £685—but one cannot drive one for long without feeling that it has been evolved by hardly won experience, says motoring correspondent of the "Times".

This year's engine has a bore and stroke of 75 and 120 mm. which brings the cubic capacity to 2,120.5. Overhead valves are worked by rockers and push rods and the lubrication is by forced feed. The rods are ball-ended and are oiled positively. Any surplus drains back by way of the cores through which the rods pass, and valve wear is taken up by screw and nut on the push-rod end of each rocker. The mechanism is enclosed, and there is no reason why the cover should leak oil. It might with advantage have a handle whereby to lift it easily, though it is not often that one would want to remove it.

The cylinder head and cast-iron cylinder block are severally detachable, and the cam-shaft is driven by chain, as are the water pump, generator, and magneto. There are no means of adjusting these two chains from outside, although they are broad, the drive is short, and the cover plate encloses the whole drive. This last feature is becoming popular. The old method in which the crank-case enshrouds the wheels and a flat cover is used does not afford sufficient accessibility, and is certainly a drawback where chains are employed and no external adjustments provided. The water pump is forward of the chain, the generator and magneto in tandem rearwards of it. The first-named unit has a drain tap and an adjustable gland, which clears just enough to allow repacking—but no more. The generator and magneto have vernier couplings and single-strap fasteners, and are therefore easily detachable.

THE MAGNETO.

The magneto is set far enough back to be considered well placed for the reason that, with the floorboards easily removable, the distributor and make-and-break are clearly seen from the clutch side of the dash, and are alongside the flywheel timing marks. It is the only instance that I can recall in which it is possible to praise and not blame magneto position of this sort. The four sparking-plugs also on the near side of the engine are ready to hand, as is the oil-filler, about which I have no complaints, unless it be that the gauze is too shallow.

To check the level in the base there is a tap; the filter in the sump is attached to bottom plate below the pump. This is a small instance of a conservative policy being to conservative. The radiator suspension is fastened to the cross-member of the frame, and so minimizes risk of distortion. A very ordinary pattern of drain plug is fitted; the jackets have a small tap. The radiator has two baffle-plates on the inner side for warming purposes. These can be moved at will, but not automatically or by hand. The exhaust manifold is now separate from the inlet, and the exhaust pipe is led away at the front end. With regard to the carburettor the jets can be withdrawn without difficulty, and the mixing chamber is water-jacketed, but no control is provided in the circuit. This is not a very serious fault. Fuel supply is by vacuum and gravity, and it is well filtered.

Engine, single-disc dry clutch, and three-speed right-hand-controlled gear-box form unit which is suspended at four points. The oiling of the clutch-bearing has to be done by hand after removing a cover-plate. Wear on the disc is taken up automatically. The housing and the gear-box are cast in one, and the change-speed mechanism is contained by the lid. This is held by six nuts. The engine-starter is built-in. The gear-box, like the engine, is a neat production, the fashionable practice wits respect to the position of the shafts is followed, and for oiling there is a level filler-plug. Further change from war-time Sunbeam construction is the employment of a torque tube enclosing the propeller-shaft and a vertical banjo-pattern of axle-casing which enables gear and propeller-shaft to be withdrawn from the rear. The torque tube is spherically jointed at the front end, and the propeller-shaft connected by a ring universal joint—the only universal coupling on the chassis. The rear-axle casing can be filled to the correct level by the removal of the board under the rear seat, and of a plug. Hand and foot applied brakes are compensated, have simple single-nut adjustments, though these require the use of a spanner, and consist of shoes working side by side in enclosed drums. All the shoes are lined, those brought into action by pedal with forebestos, and the others with cast iron riveted on.

The drum covers appeared to be a genuine attempt to provide a suitable means of protection, but covers must be very good to be preferable to none, especially if the drums are not ribbed. The brake rods are divided—that is, two cross-shafts are used.

Half-elliptical springs insulate the front axle from the frame and cantilevers are fitted at the rear. These are shackled fore and aft and can swivel about their centre anchorages, as can also the saddles round the rear axle casing. Tendency towards spring slap is eliminated in this way. Both sets of springs lie at under load—a plan I like. An excellent grease or oil gun system of chassis lubrication has been adopted whereby much time and labour is saved.

ON THE ROAD.

The Sunbeam engine is smooth at all times, et, and a good puller. Indeed, it has n spirit. There was no sign of overheating the trail; the clutch, gears, and brakes rated as they should, though the hand ke might be more sympathetic at low icle speeds; and with the steering and sus- sion actions I have little fault to find. The er would be improved if fitted with th speed and four-wheel braking, but her manners were creditably good. On the , sixty should be obtainable without fty—only fifty-five was touched on the With three up, Amersham and Dash- s hills were well climbed. The former on d at a minimum of 30 m.p.h. and the r was just surmounted without a change. ally, one would, of course, get into second long 1 in 11 and so run up at speed. gear ratios are 4.5, 7.92, and 13.19 to 1. re size is 815 by 105mm., and the weight e complete car is 21 3/4cwt. Wheelbase rack are 9ft. 10½in. and 4ft. 6in. res- ely, and ground clearance is 8in. Since A.C. rating is 13.9 h.p., the tax e annually is £14. The company say his model will average some twenty-six o the gallon of petrol. As to the body ements, the all-weather hood is secured straps, as is also the folding luggage he side pieces require some buttoning, s a disadvantage, but are kept when use in a cupboard easily reached. The self-raising up to a point. Tools can at without disturbing the passengers. y has three doors, the front seat is le, and both in front and behind is comfortable to travel in though all driver leg room in the back is er fine.

lusion those who buy on the success m's latest racing venture should not faith shaken when it is placed in p.

---

ting of the Madras branch of the Eu- sociation a proposal that Mr. P. ge who had represented the general constituency during the last term date for the general European con- t the forthcoming elections to the islative Council was unanimously he meeting also recommended Sir ser as a candidate for the Legis- ably.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to say a few words about the Bombay Telephone Company and ask whether there is no agency that could mend it. When all throughout the world after the War, the rates for transportation, communication, etc., have been considerably reduced, here in this city of Bombay we are obliged to pay increased telephone charges without a single word of protest from any party. It is humiliating and disgusting to see the Municipal Corporators who are fighting among themselves on the trivial question as to whether an address to the outgoing Governor is desirable or not. Is it not an indication of want of commonsense and patriotism to go on fighting on party lines and leave the most important civic questions like the telephone service, water supply and sanitation entirely at the mercy of dissatisfied officers and greedy joint stock companies? Cannot both the parties of the Corporation try to unite on this question of telephone service and bring those responsible for the present unsatisfactory state to their senses and exact from the company at least four annas worth of work for the rupee charged to the public?

Will Mr. Tairsee who is always ready to rally the Moderates approach some among the members of the anti-Nationalist party and take up this question of Telephone Company at once? The Municipal Corporation is the only body that can call the Telephone Company to account and those Corporators who are the unfortunate subscribers of this service must unite and take the lead in this matter.—Yours, etc., etc.,

N. H. B.

Bombay, Sept 29

"MR JAMNADAS MEHTA'S CANDIDATURE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I find that my letter that appeared in your issue of the 9th instant, has created some misunderstanding about the touch of Mr. Mehta with the Thana District; I had no intention of undervaluing his work for the District, which I know is great. If my letter has created any such misunderstanding I feel sorry for it and think it my duty to correct it by this letter, for my personal relations with Mr. Mehta have been all along very friendly.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

A · HAPPY · BABY · MAKES · A · HAPPY · MOTHER

Mrs. E. says: "Baby has had Glaxo for a year or so. She is full of life and has never been the slightest trouble. Your food has built her splendidly."

Does *your* Baby laugh like this?

Baby laughs because he is happy—he is happy because he is healthy—his good health is mainly the result of right feeding. That is why the Glaxo-fed baby is a laughing baby.

Glaxo is the solids of pure, rich milk, made so digestible by the Glaxo Process that Baby's delicate little stomach assimilates it easily. In Glaxo—prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water—Baby finds all the nourishment he needs. It is a complete food, entirely germ-free, attended by none of the risks of disease that make ordinary milk so dangerous.

If you would be the happy mother of an ever-laughing baby, give him

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose.

Ask your Chemist to show you the Glaxo Feeder, the feeder Baby likes best.

Tins of Glaxo specially packed [illegible] market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" [illegible] wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

2000 Year-Old Secret Of PERFECT HEALING

REVEALED IN ZAM-BUK

Magical for all Skin Diseases & Injuries.

HISTORY tells us how, two thousand years ago, the fighting gladiators of Ancient Rome anointed their wounds, sores and injuries with secret herbal oils and balms. These are reputed to have had magical healing powers.

Certain eminent scientists, who undertook a search to recover these lost secrets, had their attention gradually directed to the extraordinary medicinal properties of certain rare herbs. Scientifically treated, these were found to yield rich oils and essences of astonishing *soothing, healing and disease-dispelling power*.

Steps were next taken to bring these potent extracts to a high point of refinement and in such perfect combination as would be most effective for modern use. The result was, that, after lengthy experiment and with the aid of many delicate scientific processes, that wonderful natural healing substance known as "Zam-Buk" was at last discovered.

"A Surgery in a Two-Inch Box."

Wherever Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or sore it instantly soothes pain and irritation. Being highly refined it is able to *penetrate far below* surface trouble. Powerfully antiseptic, it quickly removes all poisonous impurities and *kills and excludes* the germs of blood-poison, eczema, ringworm and other painful skin diseases. Crude salves and ointments with their animal fats and other impurities are totally superseded by this pure herbal Zam-Buk.

Even the worst cases of eczema, heat sores and swellings, ulcers, abscesses, Delhi sores, scalp diseases, foot sores, bad legs, piles and poisoned wounds yield readily to Zam-Buk. It is also the ever-ready accident "first-aid." A touch of antiseptic Zam-Buk on a cut, burn, scald, insect bite or sting, instantly takes out the pain and smarting and ensures swift clean healing. You cannot afford to be without Zam-Buk. Be sure and get a box To-Day

Zam-Buk
CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT

MAKE THIS FREE TEST!

Cut out this coupon and forward with One Anna Stamp (for return postage) for Free Sample Box. Obtainable from any one of the following depots: Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay, The Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Colombo; or E. M. de Sousa & Co., Rangoon. *This newspaper must be mentioned.* 1 2 981

In handy-sized boxes of all chemists and medicine vendors. Re. One, or Re. 2-4 (for large family size). Full directions in English and Native languages enclosed.

No 4711

Eau de Cologne

Sold by All Chemists and Perfumer's Agents

PATEL LTD. 151 Cark- la Street, Bombay 3

HEADACHE

Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin. A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquilise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear.

PHENALGIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 × 5 gr. tablets with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents :—

E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.

[illegible] Mitcham, Eng.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda State.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

THYMOL
DILL OIL
CUMIN OIL
PALMROSA OIL
SHELLAC
CUTCH

Agents

Messrs. N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
12, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Works at
GWALIOR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Nobody is Safe from an outbreak of fire. Don't let yourself be lulled into a False Feeling of Security—get the real protection of the Most Effective Chemical fire extinguisher.

THE "ROYAL" FIRE EXTINGUISHERS have already been the means of saving many a life.

SOLE AGENTS:

LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
BUMMAN STREET, Fort,
Bombay.

Icy Hot Bottles & Carafes

KEEP CONTENTS
Either ICY Cold
OR
steaming HOT for
DAYS
Without Ice or FIRE

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT CO.
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

GOOD MORNING!

DO YOU LOVE READING, JUST BOOK YOUR ORDER FOR A COPY OF

MEMOIRS OF A REVOLUTIONARY.

A book from the famous author and Editor of "JUGANTAR"—WORLD-RENOWNED ORGAN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OF BENGAL.

A quite unusual first memoir—Concerned with the VICES, VIRTUES, ASPIRATIONS and AFFAIRS OF THE HEART OF HIS PARTYMEN in the entertaining form of a witty and wise novel fully disclosing all the remarkable incidents since the formation of the party till his return to India covering the full period of Andaman prison life.

PRICE Rs. 2/- a Copy.

SHARMA BANERJEE & Co.,
43, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.

VEN-YUSA
Will Freshen & Clear Your Skin

MAKE a practice of using Ven-Yusa daily and you will be astonished at the noticeable improvement in your skin and complexion.

Ven-Yusa is the only preparation which imparts to the skin the rare purifying and revitalising properties of oxygen.

The softening, refreshing and tonic effects of this non-greasy Ven-Yusa are beyond compare, whilst as a protection against the evils of heat and dust-laden winds, it is indispensible.

Ven-Yusa Crême-de-Luxe is now prepared

'SCENTED' & 'UNSCENTED'

Both forms obtainable in dainty opal jars at Cos., all perfumers and dealers. I.V. 139

LEUCODERMA.

Leucoderma or white patches are due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood which may arise from mercurial or venereal poison, personal or hereditary, or from other causes. It is not Leprosy, though popularly so-called, but no doubt it is a nasty and obstinate disease requiring a proper treatment to root it out. Quack remedies cannot do any good but on the contrary may cause great and permanent injury. The scientific drugs of the Behar Chemical Works are non-poisonous and non-irritant and are the surest and safest remedies for Leucoderma of any variety, chronic and acute. Internal and external medicine full set at Rs. 10 postage extra.

Writes Mr. B Singh from Port Blair:—My son got COMPLETE CURE from this dangeous disease. Mr. J. Proctor, Ripon Road, Bombay.—Has cured my white patches entirely.

LEPROSY.

Leprosy, the most terrible scourge of humanity, was formerly believed to be incurable. But modern Science has proved that it is amenable to treatment. Our specifics to last 45 days consisting of medicines internal and external including Fumigation and Bath have been prepared scientifically according to the principles laid down by the latest and highest authorities. Safest and quickest cure for Leprosy of all kinds, viz; Nodular; Tubercular; Para or mixed, Anæsthetic etc. Rs. 15 per set, postage extra. A trial will show its merits.

Mr. P. Verasawmy, Surveyor, Coconada:—I dare say completely cured by yours and yours alone

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, 5 Wace Road, BHAGALPUR.

Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.
Spirits and Wines have this tendency. Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body; it helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.
Horlick's Malted Milk
is a food-drink and is made in a moment. in 4 sizes. Of all Stores and Bazaars.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

'Mellin's' for health of body and vigour of mind

MELLIN'S FOOD, prepared as directed, takes the place of the healthy mother in the rearing of the hand-fed child. It is adapted for use from birth and is specially suited for use in the tropics.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Every mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," gladly sent FREE by:—

LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

PHŪL-NĀNĀ
Regd

A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers

AN entrancing perfume blending all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into one harmony of fragrance, "Phūl-Nānā" is enticing and powerful yet not cloying. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.

"Phūl-Nānā" has also a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Face Powder, Dentifrice, Bath Crystals, Soap, Brilliantine, Toilet Cream, Sachets and Cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists & Bazaars

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son Ld.
Distillers of Perfume,
Newgate St., London, E.C.

Armoured Cable
paper Insulated
Lead Covered
Steel Tape and
Jute covered.
BRITISH MADE.

READY FO
FRO

Copper Bus-B
1/8" t

Alternating
"G. E.

10 H.P. to 20
50 cycles. Oil
with both releas
Distribution Bo
quick break kn
Poles up to 50

Hand Grip
Fuses 50 to 5

A. C. ALT
440 VOLT
"B

TRANSFOR
2000 VOL
FULL P
SUPP

APPLY TO

35, NANABHAI
LANE, HORNBY
ROAD,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN

Illustrated
Sunday Edition
of
"Bombay Chronicle

"LOND
Horni
"A BO
"THE
"AUC
A D
su
24

LOC
MO
FO

Printed and published for the Indian
Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bom